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NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1921

No. 14

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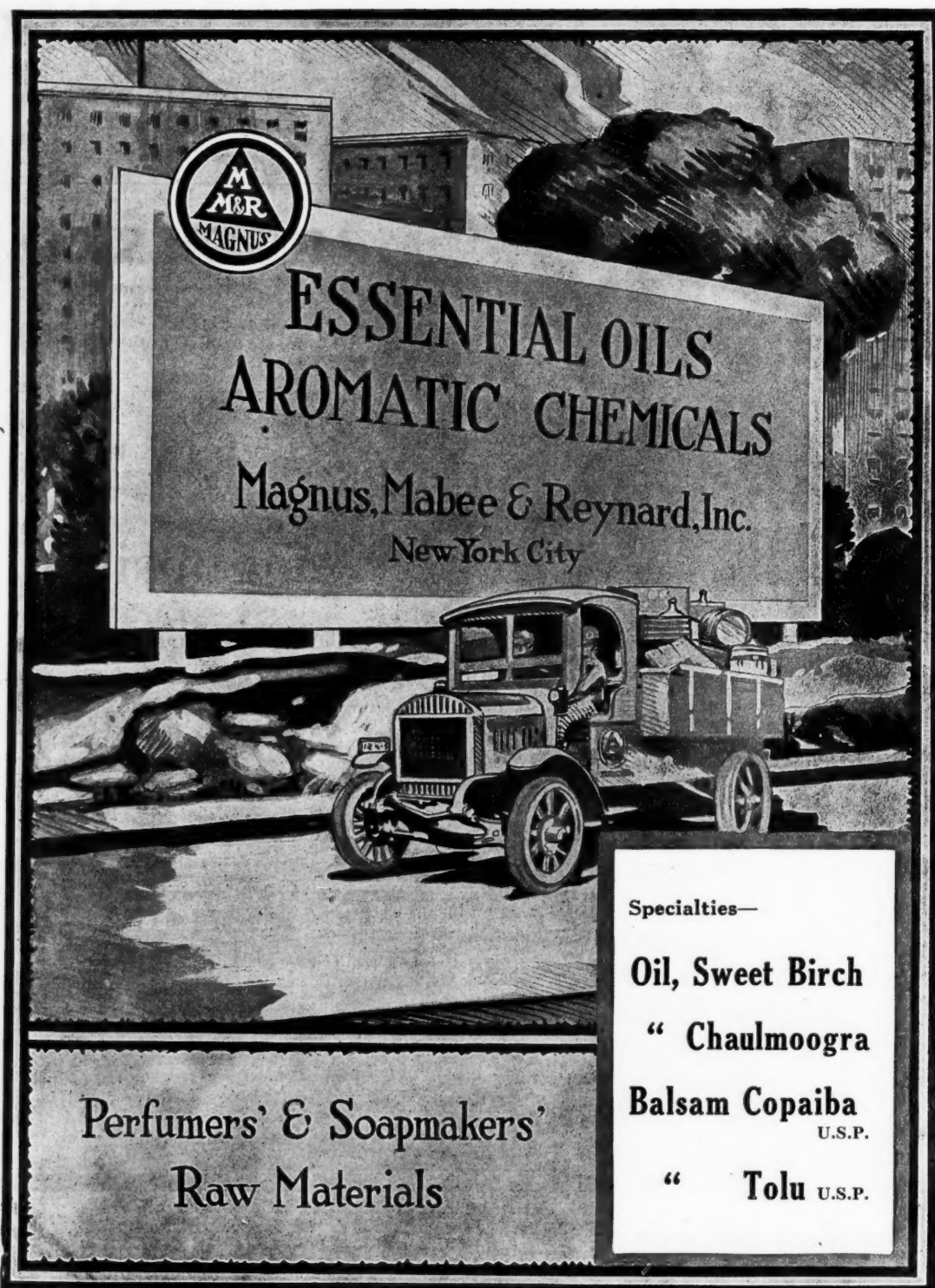
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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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A HIGHER TAX ON ALCOHOL?

From a very reliable authority comes the suggestion that Congress anticipates increasing the tax on non-beverage alcohol at the coming session to make up for revenue which will be lost through the proposed repeal of the excess profits tax. If the drug, perfumes, and flavoring extract trades think they have been overburdened with the current tax, now is the time to start fighting an increase, or prepare to see a good sized addition made to the already topheavy tax. The country needs money. Alcohol taxes have always been a lucrative source of supply; alcohol has been the goose that laid golden eggs for many years, so why shouldn't it be now? Taxing alcohol—increasing the tax every time additional money has been needed—has become a national habit. Now is the time to break the habit.

In time, perhaps, sufficient formulae for denatured alcohol will be available so that the majority of users of industrial alcohol will be in a position to avoid paying the excessive tax. Where will Congress then turn for its revenue now derived from this tax? Will the entire load be saddled on the few remaining users of undenatured alcohol? Manufacturing consumers will gain nothing by "letting a sleeping dog lie" in fear that their agitation for a just revision of the tax may attract the attention of the advocates of a high alcohol tax, and thus bring down upon them a higher rate than ever. Keeping the subject in the dark will not help.

The matter must be brought out in the open and fought tooth and nail. A united campaign for a lower tax on industrial alcohol by all the trade associations beginning at once may gain sufficient headway before Congress acts to forestall the contemplated advance, and possibly impress upon that body the discriminatory nature of the present tax, with the chance of a reduction at some future date if not at present.

HEADS AND OVERHEADS

"Reduce overhead," has been the constant cry of chemical manufacturers during many months past, and the carrying out of this idea has been so recklessly done that the real meaning of overhead has been lost sight of entirely. "Overhead" to the plant executive too often comes to mean high-salaried men without respect to anything else and his method of making reductions is to swing the proverbial axe without mercy or forethought in the direction of the highest salaries. The consequence is that the technical staff is badly crippled

when it becomes necessary to start things moving again and that the technical men who composed the staff have entered some other field of endeavor and are not in the least keen to come back.

The condition at the present time is indeed serious. Men of the greatest technical ability are met every day out of work and what is worse out of heart. The fault for bringing about the present situation is not confined to either of the parties to the difficulty, yet such a condition exists and should have been prevented. We think of one plant in particular where all hands were released except those who were under contracts. It just happened that the men who had built the plant and operated it were not under contract and those who were held were—well, not of the highest skill at least. The technical men themselves have refused to do other work which would perhaps carry with it a reduced compensation because they think it unbecoming to their dignity. The executive has been forced in consequence to let the higher salaried employees go while keeping those of lower ability to reduce expenses, and they have even failed to give the more skillful men the opportunity of accepting a lower wage. They have wasted the training which it has cost them real money to give their men, for once a man is discharged he seldom, if ever applies for re-employment.

When business does revive, as it surely will in time, we can see only endless confusion as re-employment begins. The right man in the wrong place when production is demanded to the utmost is the greatest hindrance imaginable. The race horses hitched to the heavy dray wagons and the draft horses entered in the Derby! Think it over!

AD VALOREM AD NAUSEAM

The existing methods of determining the value of products, the exchanges, market reports in trade papers and the price catalogues of manufacturers and wholesalers, are sufficient for assessing ad valorem duties, without resort to a gigantic Government system involving investigations to fix the cost of production of foreign products at the port of entry, or the average selling price in the United States. When members of Congress devote hours, days, weeks and months at the people's expense to discussing the best way to place a value on imported goods, the question arises in the minds of business men whether the average Congressman is a fool or a knave. Cost of production at a port of entry and average selling price could be determined only by means of a large staff of Government employees, which means more political jobs, and some Congressmen are always willing to vote for anything that looks like a barrel of pork. That is the stand taken by a knave.

The foolish side of the suggestion is apparent when one considers the innumerable articles imported at New York and other ports which are not made here and could not be manufactured in this country however advantageous it might be to produce them ourselves. Every part of the world sends us its products and any attempt to determine

at the port of entry the cost of manufacturing them here would be silly. We import them because we do not make them or they cannot be produced here. Look over the list of drugs, dyewoods and chemical products and imagine a Federal office holder spending a week to learn the cost of growing Tinnevelly Senna or Quebracho or Red Saunders in Central Park, or producing Agar Agar, Divi Divi and Kava Kava on Staten Island.

German dye manufacturers think they have found a way to avoid paying the export tax imposed by the Allies under the plan to enforce payment of the indemnity. They refuse to supply importers in the Allied countries unless the importers pay them in full and also pay the 50 per cent export tax. If the foreign buyer does not like this arrangement, the German maker will increase his prices 100 per cent. It is a fine financial proposition which means that the German debt to the Allies would be paid by the Allies. Once upon a time a man had a plan for the cheap production of fur. He proposed to establish a rat farm and a cat farm, and as the cats multiplied he would skin the grown-ups and feed the flesh to the rats and as they multiplied he would feed the rats to the cats, thus reducing overhead costs. But the German plan beats it, because they will have someone supply their original cat and rat breeding stock and someone catch and kill and skin both cats and rats for them.

The enemies of the dye license system thought they had discovered an unanswerable argument against it when they read in a Philadelphia tariff publication that the "only" company making Anthracene Blue was bankrupt, and that the textile industry is dependent upon this single company for supplies of this color because the War Trade Board would issue no more licenses for the importation of the foreign product. The argument was based upon misstatements of fact. First, two other companies in the United States are making this dye to the satisfaction of American consumers; and second, it is the privilege of any consumer of dyes to apply to the War Trade Board for a license to import any foreign product, providing he can substantiate his claim that he cannot obtain it from American sources on reasonable terms or in sufficient quantity.

The 22nd Annual Chemists' Exhibition to be held June 20-24 next at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S. W., will comprise the largest display of drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, toilet articles and chemists' wares generally ever shown under one roof in any part of the world. It will be attended by merchants, manufacturers, and chemists from all sections of the Empire and any interested trader can obtain admission on presentation of his business card. The invitation extended to Americans assures those who attend an opportunity to study British production, and the knowledge thus obtained will undoubtedly stimulate foreign trade.

Why Is Alcohol Taxed?

Additional Answers to This Question Given by Leading American Manufacturing Consumers

ALTHOUGH several of the leading authorities on the alcohol question in the drug trade, feel that the present is not the time for agitation for the removal or reduction of the tax, the topic is a live one and deserves close consideration of all drug, perfume, flavoring extract and other manufacturers whose use of alcohol is vitally necessary. Whether or not "now is the time" for a concerted move against the tax, the present most assuredly is the time to forestall any movement which has for its object an increase in the non-beverage alcohol tax, which the next Congress may try to put through to make up a deficit resulting from a repeal of the excess profits tax. Below are additional opinions on the question of the taxation of U.S.P. alcohol for legitimate industrial purposes:

H. L. Jenks, of Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich:

"It seems to us to be of much greater importance to the manufacturers who have to use alcohol just at the present moment to have the regulations with regard to the Prohibition Laws handled in such a way as not to make it so absolutely burdensome to a manufacturer to obtain his necessary supplies.

"We understand that the Government at the present time is taking some such attitude as this, but in so far as practical results to the user of alcohol is concerned, the results have not been apparent at all. If you can fully realize the amount of so-called red tape and expense and trouble that the manufacturer has to go through in order to keep himself supplied with alcohol for his normal requirements and legitimate uses, you will no doubt understand better what we are driving at.

"With regard to the tax on alcohol, we thought and still think at the time this tax was imposed that it was distinctly unjust and discriminatory. As far as its aiding the enforcement of the Volstead Act, we doubt seriously if it has any practical results along this line. The writer at one time, in fact at the time this tax was imposed or rather the last time it was raised, made some calculations from our books and we found that under the new tax law we were paying nearly 20% of our sales as tax on alcohol alone. We do not believe that any other type of industry is paying so large a tax and in this way we feel that we are discriminated against to a large extent. As to the basic purpose of the tax, we cannot see any basic purpose except that of obtaining revenue. As you say in your editorial, for many years the legitimate user of alcohol and the man who sells alcohol and liquors for beverage purposes have been in the same class. Congress has taken the attitude of separating these two classes of industry into beverage and non-beverage classes. It seems that this is a step in the right direction, but it should be continued further to such an extent that the tax on alcohol for industrial purposes should be reduced from time to time as it is found feasible. We do not expect that it can be done at one blow nor do we believe that it would be to the best interests of all concerned if it were done so. We feel, however, that it must come at some time sooner or later."

Charles M. Woodruff, Detroit, Counsel for Parke, Davis & Co., and the A.D.M.A.:

"I fear to remove or greatly reduce the tax on alcohol would very greatly disturb the pharmaceutical industry which has adjusted itself to the present rate. This might not be worth considering if it were not for the

fact that manufacturing pharmacy has so many other things to disturb it at the present time.

"Another matter should be taken into account: The Volstead Act is supported by the Eighteenth Amendment only in part. Many of its vital provisions rest on the power given Congress to raise revenue and I am not sure that an act removing the tax on alcohol entirely would effect the repeal of much of the Prohibition Law by removing every justification there is for the sections regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors for non-beverage purposes."

Chas. G. Merrell, of The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, O.:

"In general terms, I do believe that the present action on U.S.P. alcohol is unjust, both because I am not in favor of taxing or in other words, fining the use of any product that is an aid to industry, and secondly because it is unjust to pick out specific commodities that are used in certain businesses as subjects for taxation, so that the certain industries must bear a burden from which others are exempt.

"The taxation of U.S.P. or non-beverage alcohol may aid in the enforcement of the Volstead act under the present very crude and unsatisfactory methods now employed for this enforcement, but if permits for the use of non-beverage alcohol were confined to those in legitimate business, the present tax on alcohol would have no influence on the enforcement of the prohibition law.

"In answering the question as to the basic purpose of the tax, we have to go back to the Civil War when it was first proposed and we then realize that its initial purpose was revenue. Tied up with this, however, was probably the fact that in those days alcohol in the form of whiskey was more largely employed for beverage purposes than in industry, and the tax was imposed on alcohol as a luxury. Its continuation is probably due to the lack of recognition of the changed conditions, for today the largest use of alcohol is in industry and it should no more be taxed than should cotton, wool, leather, or any other of the basic commodities used in the leading industries of the country.

"However, I do not favor the immediate abolition of this tax for it would work a hardship on the drug trade in creating a loss on stock at hand, just at a time when other losses have to be borne through depression of values which is going on to some extent in the drug trade as in other industries. Ultimately this tax should be eliminated, but I would favor a gradual reduction, again not at once, but after the present readjustment has been completed, or else an elimination of tax at once with a rebate from the Government on stocks in hand which

could very readily and properly be arranged without loss to the Government, if the abolition of tax should be arranged, say one year after date when it was decided to abandon it."

Frank McDonough, of McKesson & Robbins:

"The present tax on alcohol is unjust as far as the taxing of it is concerned where it is used in the manufacturing of medicinal products. First, because, U.S.P. alcohol enters very largely in the manufacture of pharmaceutical medicinal products as well as arts and sciences, and any tax upon these lines of endeavor is a severe hindrance to lines which should be encouraged and developed.

"The increased number of special denatured formulas established by the Internal Revenue Department is a clear indication that those in authority realize the advantages of putting alcohol in the hands of those who would use it legitimately for manufacturing certain medicinal products. Nearly every one of the products made from especially denatured alcohol, which has in turn reduced the cost to the consuming public, has largely increased the usages. For example, one of the recent rulings permitted the use of Formula No. 25 for the manufacture of tincture of iodine. Immediately, throughout the country, there was and now is an enormous sale of this very valuable product, because the cost to the consumer has been reduced through the elimination of the Internal Revenue Tax.

"The idea of removing the entire tax on what should be classed as pharmaceutical or medicinal manufacturing alcohol is not too radical. It would be a boon to the entire trade throughout the country. There would be an increase in the production of higher class chemicals, as the cost of them would be reduced. Manufacturers, who could use unlimited quantities in their various processes at comparatively low prices would aid us in arriving at a decision whereby we would be in a fair way to meet competition of the foreign manufacturers.

"The present tax on alcohol in no way could possibly aid in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. There appears to be no connection between them, except that the same Internal Revenue Organization officers may be of assistance in developing a system which will eliminate the present cumbersome one necessary to obtain alcohol from the distillers.

"There appears to be no basic purpose in the tax except one to obtain revenue for the Government, and while the amount collected may seem large, it is only a small proportion to that collected prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The situation on alcohol sums itself up in one question—Why is this product of commerce so highly taxed, while corn and wheat are not taxable by the Internal Revenue Department nor any of the oils or gasoline which are refined?"

Fred S. Rogers, McMonagle & Rogers, Middletown, New York:

"Since the passage of the Volstead Act, all uses of alcohol are legitimate and few of them can be classed as luxuries (such as is used for luxuries pays an additional Government tax). A large proportion of them are used in the preparation of medicine and other articles necessary for the treatment of disease and for use in the sick room. The burden of the additional cost is passed along to the ultimate consumer, upon whom, in many cases, it becomes a real and oppressive burden. It is just possible that plain speaking might permit this form of taxation to be classed as 'blood money.'

"When it is used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts, it places almost in the class of luxuries articles which are a necessary adjunct to the culinary department

of every properly conducted household. In this way it is a burden upon the consumer and upon one of the most honorable forms of industry in the country.

"Regular users of alcohol in their business must pay the full tax and the restrictions upon procuring supplies are of so stringent a character that it would seem that evasion of the law would be almost impossible. The product certainly could not lend itself to 'bootlegging' if Government officials are honest.

"I cannot see any valid reason why legitimate industry should be penalized by a tax of 1,000% upon an article for which there is no proper substitute. In permitting the use of non-beverage alcohol tax free in the arts, the Government admits that no known substitute exists for it, and thus stands clearly indicted for excessive taxation upon certain forms of industry equally ethical, proper and necessary as any of the more favored forms of business."

Frederick F. Ingram, Jr., Frederick F. Ingram & Co., Detroit:

"At a time when the government needs money badly, and is searching for a substitute for the excess profits and other iniquitous taxes, it might not be wise to draw its attention to alcohol—long an easy victim of over-taxation. But by forcibly presenting the injustice of continuing such an enormous tax on alcohol, and offering at the same time a substitute tax that will be less onerous upon legitimate industry, perhaps something can be accomplished.

"For perfumes and toilet waters there can no longer be any excuse for taxing the alcohol used therein. We are told that occasionally some misguided individuals drink them—thereby making more difficult the enforcement of the Volstead Act. If perfumes and toilet waters were permitted to be made from tax-free denatured alcohol the problems of the Prohibition Enforcement officers would be simplified, and a heavy burden removed from the manufacturers. The Department of Internal Revenue in approving formulae Nos. 37, 23 B, and 23 A, for antiseptic solutions, and lotions for external use has started the ball rolling. Similar formulae can be adopted for perfumes and toilet waters.

"For medicinal preparations the problem is not quite so simple. Alcohol for beverage purposes has ceased to legally exist. Alcohol in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and medicinal preparations is as necessary a raw material as glycerine or sugar. There is now no reason for taxing it except that the government needs the money. The present tax is certainly discriminatory. We do not see how it aids in the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

"Without some definite constructive plan for raising the money lost by the reduction or repeal of the tax on alcohol, the chance for success is remote. Any tax on production is unjust, especially so when non-productive investments escape all federal taxes. A tax that will penalize non-production and thereby encourage production is just and desirable. A tax of 1% on the privilege of holding land valued (after deducting improvements) over \$10,000 will bring in annually \$1,000,000,000. Furthermore it will tend to discourage speculation in vacant land, non-producing coal and oil lands, which in turn will lower the costs of the commodities produced by compelling production.

"The present taxes penalize production, the proposed tax (H.R. 12397) penalizes non-production, promotes production and takes the burden off from business.

"Merchants and manufacturers should get behind the Ralston-Nolan bill H.R. 12397 of last Congress and see that it is re-introduced in the Congress to convene April 11th."

HOOVER TAKES UP DYE QUESTION

The Department of Commerce has begun an investigation of the competition of German dye manufacturers in the American market. Secretary Hoover held a conference Saturday with representatives of the manufacturers in the United States with a view to protecting the industry.

Mr. Hoover announced that the meeting was preliminary to the appointment by the various dye trade associations of a small service committee which will keep in constant and close touch with the Department of Commerce in all its activities.

The meeting brought out the fact, however, the secretary announced, that because of the fundamental differences and of the separate problems, the organic chemical industry would cooperate through a different committee than the inorganic chemical industry.

The conditions of export markets for American chemicals and dyes was taken up at the conference at some length with a view to keeping the present markets from foreign competitors and of expanding for future markets. The Webb-Pomerene act was explained to the industry as a means of promoting the export of dyes.

Standardization within the industry, especially for the export markets was referred to in the discussion as a potential aid, and the committee to be appointed will probably take that subject up with the officials of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

Immediate provision must be made, declared the Secretary, to save the domestic dyestuffs industry from German and other foreign competition until the industry has attained sufficient growth to withstand the efforts of long established European companies to serve the American market with that commodity. Moreover, it was said, no time should be lost in providing sufficient protection for the domestic industry if harmful effects of foreign competition are to be avoided.

WORKING ON THE TARIFF BILL

Washington, D. C., April 5.—A decision has been reached by the ways and means committee of the House that the permanent tariff will be introduced in the House not later than July 1. The measure will probably carry a provision whereby the rates contained in the bill would become effective on the day on which the bill was introduced in Congress. It is expected discussion on the measure will occupy attention of the House and Senate until probably September.

The emergency tariff bill, which will be introduced in the House April 12 and which is to be passed as soon as possible, will be superseded, therefore, by the permanent tariff bill on July 1. The tariff rates in the emergency measure, it was said, will be higher generally than rates that will be provided in the new tariff bill. Representative Tilson, chairman of the sub-committee on minerals, was authority for the statement that the sub-committee would agree to report a rate on aluminum of 7c a pound, an increase over the present rates of duty of 5c a pound.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., told the Advertising Club, last week, that the problem of the dye industry is whether it will be able to withstand the systematic attempts of the Germans to destroy it by every means of competition, fair or foul. It is well established that the Germans are in a position with regard to supplies of dyes to flood this market. They have been shut out of France and England by embargo measures. They have left the United States and China as fields for the sale of their products. Unless they are excluded by a licensing system such as would be afforded by the Longworth bill, any attempt at world disarmament would be premature and destined to failure.

**DRUG MANUFACTURERS WILL HEAR
ADDRESS ON CHEMISTRY BY DR. SLOSSON**

Eugene Hardin Will Disclose Germany's Plan To Saddle Social Insurance on Foreign Countries—Patents and Trade-Marks To Be Discussed by Members And Their Attorneys

Dr. Edwin Slosson will address the Scientific Section of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday, April 12, on "The Opportunity of Chemistry in America." The Section will meet in conjunction with the tenth annual convention of the Association at the Hotel Biltmore. Reports of committees have been received and promise to attract considerable attention this year. Eugene Hardin, of the Tailby-Nason Co., Boston, will read a paper on "Social Insurance," which he says originated in Germany and became so burdensome that Germany felt it was handicapping her race for supremacy among the nations of the world, and she made it an object of her foreign propaganda, therefore, to secure its introduction into other countries with a view to placing them under the same handicap, and it was her intention to force social insurance on the countries she could conquer.

The report of the Committee on Patents and Trade-marks deals with notable legislation during the past year, not only domestic but foreign, and treats at length the new Pan-American Convention one bureau of which is now operating. The report states that registration with the bureau is not without its disadvantages. The material for this report was furnished Chairman Charles G. Merrell, of the Wm. S. Merrell Co., Cincinnati, by an able patent attorney and every member who possesses a trade-mark of value cannot afford to miss reading it and listening to the discussion that will follow its presentation.

The discussion on patents and trade-marks will be stimulated by a number of patent attorneys connected with the membership and delegates are not only at liberty to invite their own attorneys but are urged to do so. The paper on patents and trade-marks will be presented at the afternoon session on Wednesday, April 13.

The report of the Committee on Commercial Travelers deals with three timely problems. First there is the problem of making the order taker of 1914 the salesman of 1921, waking up the sales forces to the fact that the sellers' market of those years of "easy pickings" is now a thing of the past and that they are confronted with a buyers' market that means the most energetic kind of hustling for business, awaking them too, to the fact that the dollars and cents figures in their sales records of those years were due more to the higher prices than to any material increase in the tonnage moved. It is the object of this portion of the committee's report to show the ways of waking up salesmen to all these things.

The report of the Committee on Transportation will deal with a number of important victories that have been achieved by the transportation men of the industry in preventing unfavorable raises in rates and changes in classification in different territories. It will contain news, too, with respect to the celebrated Intermountain Rate case.

The Biological Section will meet on Monday, April 11. A previous announcement fixed the date for April 12. There will be two sessions on April 11, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. A third session is to be held on Tuesday at noon. The programme follows:

Monday, April 11, 10 a.m. Report of the Chairman, Dr. E. M. Houghton; appointment of nominating committee, Biological products of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, additions, deletions, pharmacopoeial texts. United States Public Health Service regulations; tests of biological products, names, labels, of biological products, miscellaneous. United States Bureau of Animal Industry regula-

tions; tests of veterinary biological products, names, labels, of veterinary biological products, miscellaneous. Telegraphic and transportation charges on biological products. Return and exchange of biological products. Uniformity of listed biological products and possible changes therein; Antitoxins, packages, syringe containers, expiration dates. Bacterial vaccines, packages, bulk containers, bacterial counts, expiration dates. Smallpox vaccine, packages, expiration date. Board of Health manufacture of biological products. Co-operative advertising of biological products. New business. Election of officers. Address (4:00 p.m., April 12) "Supervision of the Manufacture of Biological Products," by G. W. McCoy, Director Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

EXPORTS OF DYES IN FEBRUARY

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Domestic exports of dyes and dyestuffs from the United States by countries during February, were as follows:

Countries	Aniline dyes Dollars	Logwood extract Dollars	All other Dollars
Belgium	988	.....	.....
Denmark	799	.....	1,791
France .....	.....	26,352	.....
Germany .....	.....	1,000	550
Greece	433	.....	2,098
Italy	23,249	3,109	70
Spain	8,359	.....	3,629
Sweden	1,726	.....	.....
England	3,244	2,291	514
Canada	31,084	2,795	20,364
Mexico	14,921	235	8,841
Cuba	1,255	13,410	329
Argentina	11,740	.....	.....
Bolivia	7,794	550	133
Brazil	1,546	.....	1,348
Chile	947	34	.....
Colombia	5,133	.....	3,188
Peru	16,087	110	347
China	58,242	.....	142
British India	55,415	.....	.....
French Indo China ..	1,350	.....	.....
Hongkong	4,447	.....	1,977
Japan	86,926	24,423	22,684
Australia	37,155	3,712	160
New Zealand	3,811	.....	1,855
Philippine Islands ...	1,506	.....	383
British South Africa .	15,118	.....	.....

OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE CASE ARGUED

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Final argument was held before the Federal Trade Commission, last week, in its case against the Owens Bottle Machine Company, in which the Commission charged discrimination, tying contracts, and acquisition of stock of competitors. Isaac Diggs appeared as attorney for the Commission, and former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, L. T. Williams, and Judge B. S. Oppenheimer were counsel for the respondent company.

Attorney Diggs in opening his case before the Commission charged that the company had violated Section 3 of the Clayton Act in its tying contracts and also Section 7 of the same act in buying stock in a competing firm. Mr. Diggs explained that the bottle manufacturing machines sold by the Owens Bottle Company are not sold outright but are leased on royalties. The royalties collected, he told the Commission average from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per year.

The argument brought out the fact that the Owens Bottle Machine Company acquired capital stock of the Whitney Glass Works and also the whole of the capital stock of the American Bottle Company and later capital stock of the Graham Glass Company. Attorneys for the Owens Company did not admit in their argument that the other firms were competitors and they denied the various contentions which were made by the Commission in its complaint.

BORAX OUTPUT MAKES NEW RECORD

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The quantity of borax produced and sold in the United States in 1920 was 35,280 short tons, valued at \$5,674,000, according to R. C. Wells, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. This is a record production and value, exceeding even those of last year—28,518 tons and \$4,351,891—which were higher than those of any previous year. For many years borax has been manufactured in the United States from the mineral colemanite, a calcium borate, which is mined in California, but for the last two years some borax has been obtained from the water of Searles Lake, California, as it is one of the salts that the brine yields by a certain method of treatment. This method of treatment marks a new departure in the borax industry and recalls the old days in the 60's when borax was made by recrystallizing the crude salt found in the mud of Borax Lake.

Borax, called in chemistry sodium tetraborate, is used in large quantities in making the enamel coating for cast-iron and steel ware used in plumbing fixtures, chemical equipment, and kitchen utensils. It is also a constituent of borosilicate glasses, such as are employed in making lamp chimneys, baking dishes, and laboratory glassware. Considerable borax is also used in the laundry and kitchen, in making soap and starch, in paper sizing, and in tanning and welding.

Borax was produced in the United States in 1920 by the American Trona Corporation, 233 Broadway, New York City; the Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William street, New York City; Chas. Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, Thorkildsen, Mather & Co., 111 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. The West End Chemical Co., at Searles Lake, expects to begin marketing borax in the near future.

NEW GERMAN PLAN TO PAY INDEMNITY

London, March 26.—British importers of German colors have been unable to obtain supplies for which they have contracted because the German manufacturers demand that the buyer pay the export tax assessed by the Allies in the effort to collect the war indemnity. Shipments from Germany are held at Rotterdam pending payments of drafts sent with bills of lading and invoice through bankers, and calling for payment in full to the German makers with no provision for the export tax. The importers claim that the banker should be held responsible for remitting the export tax to the British Treasury when the draft of the German manufacturer is paid, and that he should deduct it from the funds in his hands on payment of the draft. The Germans, however, are holding out for full payment, and threaten to increase prices 100 per cent if any action is taken by the Government to thwart their plan for making the Allies pay the indemnity by taking the money out of their own pockets.

MAY FILL DR. ALSBERG'S POSITION

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Dr. Carl O. Johns, a former chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry, now employed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., has been offered an appointment as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry to succeed Dr. Carl S. Alsberg, by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The resignation of Dr. Alsberg was accepted by the Secretary, but Dr. Alsberg will remain as chief of the Bureau until his successor has been appointed.

Dr. Johns has not announced whether he will accept the appointment. Dr. J. K. Haywood, chairman of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the Department of Agriculture is among others who have been suggested to Secretary Wallace for the appointment.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Mountain & Color Works, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has filed notice of increase in capital from \$2,400,000 to \$3,000,000.

W. F. Kronemann, formerly of Ralph L. Fuller & Co., and more recently of Steib & Doyle, has returned to the Fuller company.

The Heyden Chemical Company reports for 1920 net income of \$240,964 after expenses and depreciation. This amount was equal to 48 cents a share earned on the 500,000 shares of capital stock of no par value outstanding.

Robert Hilton, vice-president of the Ault & Wiborg Company, is supervising the manufacture of printing inks. An erroneous report was circulated that Mr. Hilton was in charge of an indigo plant. The Ault & Wiborg Company does not operate or own any indigo or dyestuff plants.

The Katzenbach & Bullock Trading Co. has been chartered in Manhattan with \$300,000 capital to handle chemicals and dyes with F. F. Katzenbach, E. L. and E. L. Bullock, Jr., named. The company has surrendered its authority to do business in New York under its New Jersey charter.

Herr Gustave MacDonald, an engineer of the Bayer dye works at Leverkusen, Germany, arrived last week by the Royal Italian Mail liner Duca d'Aosta on his way to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Dr. Otto Runge and Dr. Joseph Flachslander arrived several weeks ago. Dr. Heinrich Jordan was arrested when he crossed the German border. Dr. Max Engelmann has disappeared.

The Special Session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress convenes on next Monday, April 11. This session of Congress will probably be more interesting to the trade than any which has been held for many years in view of the fact that not only will the tariff be revised but also the revenue laws. In addition to those very important measures, it is more than probable that many other bills will be passed which will affect the industry.

The Oil Trades Association of New York held its annual meeting and dinner at the McAlpin March 30, with 70 members present. The retiring board of directors was re-elected with one exception the withdrawal of G. E. Brown, of the Swan & Finch Co., in favor of Joseph Pigot, of the Pigot, Sayre Co. Frederick J. Snyder was elected president; Alpin I. Dunn, vice president; Dennis E. Bergen, treasurer, and J. C. Smith, secretary. The board of directors, in addition to the officers, now consists of Albert J. Squier, Walter A. Chambers, Byron Morgan, Robert Babcock and Joseph Pigot.

The Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society, at its annual meeting in Baltimore, recently, listened to an address by Dr. M. C. Whitaker on the means to be employed in organizing chemical establishments on a sound basis. Dr. Whitaker pointed out the danger of over-development of organizations, which have grown up in many large industrial concerns as a result of the demand for chemical products during the war. He urged the use of publicity and suggested that the American Chemical Society finance a magazine of popular chemistry as a means of disseminating information of a sort valuable in solving the problems involved in chemical development.

GERMAN AND FRENCH POTASH OFFERS INTEREST FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS

Kali Syndicate Suggests Rebate of 40 Per Cent, Payable in Potash, Under 5-Year Contracts—Alsation Bureau In New York Announces Prices to Meet German Competition—German Offer Accepted

Washington, D. C., April 6.—The German Potash Syndicate offers a rebate of 40 per cent, payable in potash, to American importers who will make 5-year contracts, covering 80 per cent of their requirements, according to U. S. Commissioner Dresel, representing large fertilizer consuming interests in the United States, in a communication to the State Department. A feature of the offer of the German syndicate is that the syndicate agrees to meet any price reduction made here or elsewhere, or to release the American companies from the provision that they must buy 80 per cent of their requirements in Germany.

The State Department, which acted in the negotiations for certain leading manufacturers of fertilizers, has received replies favoring acceptance of the German offer.

The United States Bureau of the Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace writes to American fertilizer manufacturers concerning the German offer, in part as follows:

"Some months ago the German potash syndicate's office in New York offered their American buyers a bonus of 30 per cent in potash salts upon payment of the freight and insurance, amounting to about \$6 per ton, provided they were released from their price guarantee, which is binding until March 31, 1921. We understand that this offer was accepted by a small number of buyers, but the syndicate withdrew it because a sufficient number had not accepted.

"We have advised our headquarters at Paris and Mulhouse fully respecting this matter so that they may be in position to submit a competitive proposal to American buyers if the offer of the German potash syndicate is made in definite form.

"We wish to take this opportunity to again advise you that we are able to fully supply the American market, and at competitive prices, and also that we are today in receipt of renewed cable instructions to again vigorously deny that the French potash interests contemplate any understanding with the German potash interests.

"With this information you will be in position to buy here if you see fit and be at no disadvantages as to price or service.

"We are pleased to advise you that we will be able to ship to the United States between March 31, 1921, and March 31, 1922, 216,000 tons K 20 in the form of:

"Muriate of potash, 50 per cent, 50,000 tons K 20; muriate of potash, 60 per cent, 6,000 tons K 20; manure salts, 20 per cent, 100,000 tons K 20; kainit, 14 per cent, 60,000 tons K 20.

"You will therefore appreciate that the Alsation potash production has now assumed proportions which will enable us to fully supply the requirements of the American fertilizer manufacturers at competitive prices."

American fertilizer manufacturers say it is difficult to see how either the German or the French producers will be able to operate at a profit. In the case of "kainit" the spot price is about 90c per unit in resellers' hands. Allowing \$2.50 per ton for ocean freight and \$1 per ton for shipment from the mines to port, both of which are conservative estimates, the price which would be received at the mines would be 50c per unit. Even before the war this would have been a fair price, while under present cost levels it is difficult to see how the material could be produced at that price."

VALUATION IN ASSESSING TARIFF

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The United States Tariff Commission has submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means a report entitled "Information Concerning American Valuation as the Basis for Assessing Duties Ad Valorem." It includes a review of legislation and attempted legislation upon dutiable value in the United States from 1789 to 1921, a summary of laws of various foreign countries relative to dutiable values, and a statement of the proportion of import trade affected by ad valorem, specific, and compound rates, the averages of each and relative revenues. Without expressing an opinion upon the desirability of adopting American valuation, the Commission, on the one hand, points out deficiencies in the present system and difficulties in the operation of the proposed change, and, on the other hand, submits tentative drafts of bills with explanations of their respective advantages by way of constructively helpful suggestions. It is shown, among other things, that much of the merchandise now imported either has no foreign market value at all, or has a value which can not be ascertained by appraising officers; that cost of production abroad is difficult and at times impossible to obtain, and that selling price in the United States when the statutory deductions of duties, profits, and other items are made, is merely an estimate or approximation of foreign value.

LEVINSTEIN OUT OF BRITISH DYESTUFFS

Manchester, England, April 5.—Shareholders of the British Dyestuffs Corporation elected Sir William Robertson, Sir William Alexander and G. Vernon Clay directors for the coming year. Former directors who were dropped are Sir Joseph Turner and Dr. Levinstein. The operations of the country will be under the direction of Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir William Alexander and G. Vernon Clay. It is proposed to choose a managing director who will supervise the financial affairs of the company.

Chairman Birchenough said after the meeting that Dr. Levinstein, of Levinstein, Ltd., and Sir Joseph Turner had resigned owing to the fact that the company's agreement with them had come to an end. Several shareholders, who had opposed the management during the regime of Dr. Levinstein, declared that the chemist and Sir Joseph Turner had been requested to resign.

It developed at the meeting that curtailment of production had become necessary because of a decreasing demand for dyes due to the general depression in the textile and other industries.

DYE IMPORTS PROHIBITED BY BRITAIN

The list of dyestuffs, the importation of which is prohibited under the Dyestuffs Import Regulation Act, has been completed by the British Board of Trade, and is available for use by the trade. It takes the form of a pamphlet of 19 pages, and includes the principal classes of synthetic dyestuffs and a list of products, other than finished synthetic dyestuffs, which come within the scope of the Act. The list of products includes: Synthetic organic products in any form, as for example direct cotton colors, union colors, acid wool colors, chrome or mordant colors, basic colors, sulfide colors, vat colors, lake colors, colors soluble in oil, spirit, or wax, alizarine, synthetic indigo, and all other synthetic organic dyestuffs. Synthetic organic colors and coloring matters in any form whatever including any colors or pigments containing a percentage of any synthetic organic dyestuffs. Leuco compounds or leuco bases. Organic intermediate products, of which a detailed list is given.

Of Interest in the Trade

Monroe & Sevier, citrus by-products manufacturers of Monrovia, Cal., have combined with Clemson & Beckstead, of Owensmouth, Cal., and the Canoga Fruit Refining Co. has been formed.

The American Insulux Company, of Richmond, Cal., of which C. C. Newkirk is president, is preparing to greatly expand its interests. A specialty is made of insulating materials and a fireproof spray.

The University of Wisconsin has established a course in manufacturing chemistry. The plans for the course call for the filling of orders for various organic chemicals by work done in the laboratories of the university.

The Darco Corporation, Fairbanks, La., will erect a factory estimated to cost \$1,000,000, to manufacture decolorizing carbons from lignite used in the process of sugar refining. The company is capitalized at \$3,000,000.

W. E. Prindle Company has been organized to manufacture a line of steam-heated driers. Mr. Prindle, head of the new firm, was formerly president of the Buckeye Dye Company. The works will be located at Columbus, Ohio.

More than one million cubic feet of the valuable non-inflammable gas, helium, which might be used to fill balloons and airships employed for either commercial or military purposes are wasted every day, according to Dr. Richard B. Moore, chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

A country-wide campaign has been inaugurated by the National Association of Credit Men to co-ordinate the interests of exporters for the purpose of obtaining concerted action in dealing with the numerous demands of foreign importers, particularly by those located in Latin American countries, for outright cancellation of orders, indefinite extensions and unreasonable discounts.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending March 19 included the following: On the steamer Tjisondari, from Batavia, 1,432 bags pepper and 540 bags tapioca flour, from Soerabaia, 1 case castor oil, 6,394 bags copra cake and 1,159 tons coconut oil, from Macassar, 12,000 bags copra cake, from Hongkong 100 cases Chinese medicinal wine; on the steamer Newport from Central America, 108 bags cocoa beans, on the steamer Sonoma, from Pago Pago, 2,479 sacks copra.

Certain classes of goods which have been for some time free of duty on importation by Germany, by virtue of proclamations issued in 1915 and 1917, are once more to be subject to duties prescribed for them in the German Customs Tariff. The principal items affected are various kinds of waxes, sulfate of copper, oxide of zinc, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of lead, casein, and casein gum. Import licenses are still required when these goods are imported into Germany.

The Third Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, compiled by the Department of Labor and Industry under the supervision of Commissioner Clifford B. Connelley, has proved of great value to business interests because of its completeness and accuracy. The first edition was issued in 1914 and a second in 1916. The directory is divided into four parts: Part I, industrial establishments classified by products; part II, classified by counties and alphabetically arranged by cities; part III, boards of trade chambers of commerce and other organizations; part IV, labor organizations.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9 1/2	Heyden Chem.	2 1/4	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Alr Reduction	35	38	H'k Electro., pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	42	43	*Int. Agricult.	9	10
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	88	89	*Int. Agricult., pf.	48	49
*Am. Ag., Ch.	48	49	*Int. Nickel	14	15
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	74	75	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	84
Am. Chicle	20	25	*Int. Salt	60	61
Am. Chicle, pf.	59	62	K. Solvay	95	95
*Am. Cot. Oil.	22	23	*Mathieson Alk.	15 1/2	16
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	63	65	Merck & Co., pf.	86	89
Am. Cyan.	20	25	Merrillme.	79	81
Am. Cyan., pf.	50	55	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	6 1/2	7	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	72	73
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead, pf.	105	106
*Am. Linseed	51	53	N. J. Zinc.	136	138
*Am. Linseed, pf.	85	85 1/2	Nag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	20	21	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Amer. Zinc	3 1/2	9	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	27	28	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
Atlas Powder	130	135	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	73	77	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	3 1/2	4	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	80	90
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	75	77
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Caseln Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Swan & Finch.	40	45
Celluloid, pf.	73	74	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7	9
*Corn Products	73	74	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Corn Products, pf.	104	105	Union Carbide	54	55
*Davison Chem.	24	25	Union Sulphur	90	93
Dow Chem.	240	240	*Un. Drug	90	93
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	44	46
Du Pont	135	145	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	75	77	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freepot, Tex. Sul.	16 1/2	17	U. S. Gypsum	66	67
*Freep. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Indus. Al.	66	67
Grasselll	125	133	*U.S. Indus. Al., pf.	95	98
Grasselll, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	29	30
Hercules, Powder.	140	145	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	98	100
Hercules, Powd., pf.	93	96	*V. Vivandou	6	6 1/2

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

If the stockholders of the By-Products Coke Corporation authorize the \$5,000,000 9% cumulative preferred stock issue on April 15, the common stockholders of record April 18 will be given the right to subscribe at par (\$100) to the new issue of preferred stock to the extent of one share of preferred for each two shares of common stock held. Subscriptions close on May 16 and may be made in full on or before that date or as follows: May 16, 20%; June 15, 20%; July 15, 15%; Aug. 15, 15%; Sept. 15, 15%; Oct. 15, 15%. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 9% per annum on all amounts paid on a subscription from time of receipt to date of issue of the stock.

The profits of the British company Borax Consolidated for the year ended September 30, 1920, after making provision for excess profits duty and corporation tax, were £476,581 (against £442,023 in the previous year). The sum of £50,000 (against £40,000) is placed to reserve for depreciation of plant, £5,825 to debenture stock redemption sinking fund, and £4,237 (against £2,871) is placed to investment reserve; £25,000 is placed to general reserve; £30,000 (against £20,000) is placed to income tax reserve, and £5,000 is allocated for pensions and grants fund, leaving £119,639 to be carried forward (against £103,348) carried forward in the previous year.

The first annual report of the Southern Phosphate Corporation for the period ended Dec. 31 shows gross profit from operation \$575,075; less reserves for depreciation and depletion \$110,853; net operating income \$464,222; general and administering expenses \$73,155; balance \$391,067; other income \$34,733; total \$425,801; reserves for taxes, contingencies and other deductions from income \$106,305; net earnings \$319,495; net adjustments of surplus \$7,345; surplus Dec. 31, 1920, \$312,150.

The Tropical Paint and Oil Co. has filed judgment for \$374.11 against Nicholas J. Scherz.

Financial Notes

The Lever Brothers' £4,000,000 seven per cent debenture issue has been subscribed to the extent of about £1,800,000.

The American Glue Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable May 2 to stockholders of record April 16.

The New York agency of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has moved to 44 Beaver street. R. E. Saunders is manager.

Twenty shares of Chemical National Bank stock were sold last week at the Auction Sales Rooms in Vesey street for \$508 per share.

The American Glue Co. reports a surplus for 1920 equal to \$17.64 a share on the 43,676 shares outstanding compared with \$51.50 a share on 14,550 shares in 1919.

Stock of the Davison Chemical Co. 8 per cent sinking fund debenture bonds of face value of \$5,000, due in 1936, were sold at 98 1/2 including coupons of February and August, by the Auction Sales Rooms in Vesey street, last week.

Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the current quarter and a similar dividend for the next quarter. The first dividend is payable May 10 to stockholders of record April 30 and the second Aug. 10 to holders of record July 30.

W. H. Hitchcock, receiver for the Avery Chemical Company of Lowell, Mass., filed a report in the United States District Court showing assets of \$479,178 and liabilities of \$409,745. He states that he does not deem it wise to attempt to resume operations and asks the court for an order to permit the sale of the entire property by public auction.

The Flake Graphite Company of New York, Inc., 1140 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$26,970 and assets of \$2,100 of which \$1,500 is represented by machinery, fixtures, tools, &c., in mill at Greenfield Centre, N. Y. Among the creditors are Isidor Oliver, \$3,815; Barnet Finkelbrand, \$3,815 and Marcus Saul, \$3,065—all for money loaned.

The Sopeca Trading Co., Inc., at 120 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$130,710 and assets of \$80,262, consisting of accounts, \$66,288, and deposit in bank \$13,974. Among the creditors are Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., \$30,000; Venray Produce Corp., \$3,000, and Eugene Boissevain & Co., \$3,000. All of these claims are said to be for breach of contract.

Sinking fund gold bonds of the Piedmont Mt. Airy Guano Co., in denominations of \$1,000 are being offered by Baltimore bankers at 98 1/2 and interest, yielding about 8.15 per cent. The issue is \$500,000 under a first mortgage running fifteen years. The company agrees to refund to holders of these bonds any state or municipal taxes paid in Maryland, not exceeding 45 cents for each \$100 par value.

Shareholders of the Canadian Salt Co. will be asked to ratify a by-law authorizing an issue of \$1,000,000 of general mortgage bonds. The issue bears 7% interest, and matures in 20 years. They are serial gold bonds. Of the total \$356,000 will be held for redemption of first mortgage bonds; \$400,000 will be sold, and the balance of \$244,000 will be held to provide funds for extensions and betterments of the future.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 766-767

DISTRESS CHEMICAL STOCKS REDUCED

Acetic Acid Stronger as Weak Holders Dispose of Resale Lots—Imported Material Less In Evidence—Manufacturers Not Pressing Sales as Formerly

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetic Acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Sodium Bichromate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Declined	
Acid Muriatic, iron free, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Lead Acetate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Aluminum Sulfate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Sodium Chlorate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Copperas, 10c cwt.	Tin Bichloride, 1c lb.
	Tin crystals, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$11	\$9 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$8	\$16
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	4.50
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.25	5.25	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30
Saltpeter, gran. ....lb.	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.33 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soda Ash, 38 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	2.10	3.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.70	6.00
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
Average	3.747	3.746	3.789	5.106

Business in heavy chemicals continues slow and without feature. Inquiry during the past week has been even slower than in the weeks previous and no improvement was noted over the week end. An optimistic undertone is still evident in spite of the lack of actual business. One of the most hopeful signs in the market is the gradual removal of distressed spot stocks of many materials from the hands of weak second hand holders. This is especially true of acetic acid which has returned to the level formerly quoted by leading producers. Manufacturers as a rule have abandoned their policy of pressing sales and are urging such few buyers as come into the market to continue operations on a small scale until a more definite price basis is established. Imports during the week have not been heavy and spot stocks of many imported products have been allowed to dwindle to low levels. The unsettled attitude of German exporters has been a ruling factor in this development and no pronounced change is expected along this line until a definite settlement of the peace terms is reached.

Acetic acid is stronger following the gradual movement of resale lots into consuming channels. Sodium bichromate is moving into a stronger position. Reductions are named by producers on iron free muriatic acid, commercial aluminum sulfate, copperas, lead acetate, sodium chlorate, and tin salts. Ammonium sulfate is unsteady.

Acid, Acetic—The acetic acid situation continues unsettled although tending toward the strong side. Producers have held their prices on a fairly firm basis at former quotations. The reduction announced by one maker recently seems to have been made on a rather limited stock and inquiries have failed to bring out supplies on many strengths at the quoted prices. The low prices are still quoted nominally but it is understood that deliveries are much delayed. The resale market is practically bare of supplies although occasional odd lots are found around former resale price levels. Quotations from leading makers are based on

\$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred for 28% acid and \$11.00@\$11.75 per hundred for glacial.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Prices remain weak in makers' hands around former levels with shading quite general. Prices are based on 13c@14c per pound for 48% acid. Demand has been very slow.

Acid, Mixed—Makers are quoting unchanged prices on limited business. Prices are based on 10c@11c per unit for nitric and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per unit of sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Quotations on commercial muriatic have remained unchanged on the former basis with some difference noted between makers. The basic price is \$1.65@\$2.25 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carboys, carlots and less. Iron free acid is lower in producers' hands on a basis of \$1.75@\$2.00 per hundred in carlots and less in carboys. Business has been very slow.

Acid, Nitric—A recent reduction in some quarters has brought the makers of nitric acid into agreement on a price basis of 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound on 38-degree in carboys.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are quoted on the former basis of \$20.00@\$21.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works in the absence of business. It is understood however that firm business could be put through at concessions in certain quarters and a growing feeling of weakness is developing on the weakness of sulfur.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices on iron free sulfate are quoted at \$3.00@\$3.50 per hundred with concessions offered in some quarters for firm business. Commercial sulfate has been reduced by makers to \$2.25@\$2.50 per hundred.

Ammonia Water—Prices in makers' hands are weak at former levels. Quotations are based on 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound for 26-degree with carlot business shaded. Offers of imported ammonia water are heard around 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound for 23-degree in drums c.i.f. New York, but so far have attracted little interest.

Ammonium Carbonate—In some quarters prices are quoted firm at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Elsewhere offers are heard as low as 7c per pound for imported material in casks. Demand has been very slow so that no better agreement between sellers can be expected.

Ammonium Chloride—The market continues in an unsettled state with spot stocks fair in the absence of demand. Importers are uncertain as to the future and domestic makers are holding their prices firm on the former basis. Imported white granulated is quoted at 7c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound as against 10c@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound asked by domestic makers. Gray sal ammoniac is quoted at 9c@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound from domestic sources.

Ammonium Sulfate—Makers are holding their prices f.o.b. works in bulk firmer at \$2.90@\$3.00 per hundred. Spot lots in distressed hands are quoted at \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred f.a.s. in double bags. Lack of demand has forced distress in the spot market to a decided extent.

Arsenic—There are holders of white arsenic in the market around 9c per pound although there are offers in other quarters as low as 8c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in good quantity.

Bleaching Powder—The market is unchanged in its former unsettled position. No trading of consequence has been noted and prices mean little. Makers are

quoting at \$2.75 per hundred f.o.b. works while the spot resale market is quoted at \$2.50@2.60 per hundred.

Copperas—Prices are lower with bulk copperas f.o.b. works available as low as 75c per hundred. From this point quotations range up to \$1.25 per hundred according to delivery and packing.

Lead Acetate—Makers have shaded prices following recent declines in the lead market and are now quoting on the basis of 13¼c@14¼c per pound for white crystals. Other qualities are held at proportionate prices.

Lime Acetate—Offers at \$1.50 per hundred are becoming limited and the former price of \$2.00 per hundred is considered far safer.

Potash, Caustic—The market is stagnant with resale offers still heard at the former level of 9½c@10c per pound for reshipped American goods from Denmark. Makers' prices are meaningless in the presence of heavy stocks of this resale material and the absence of demand.

Potassium Carbonate—Prices are still at variance according to holders with the political situation in Germany the ruling factor.

Potassium Sulfate—Technical sulfate is offered around \$1.75@1.80 per unit on a slow demand.

Sodium Acetate—Makers are quoting prices around 6½c@7½c per pound for first quality acetate but are finding little demand. Off grade material is available at considerable concessions for firm business and a few odd lots are floating around as low as 5c per pound.

Soda Ash—Spot imported ash is offered around \$1.90 @ \$2.00 per hundred in good volume. Little business is being done by makers at their former quoted basis of \$1.72½ per hundred for 58% basis 48% f.o.b. works.

Soda, Caustic—Prices are unsettled around former levels. Resale offers are heard around \$3.50@3.75 per hundred on the spot in fair quantity in the absence of demand. Makers are holding their quotations at \$3.50 per hundred basis 60% works.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices are slightly firmer around 7¾c@8c per pound on the spot with shipment offered at 7½c per pound.

Sodium Chlorate—Domestic makers have reduced their quotations and are offering at 8½c per pound for any quantity.

Sodium Nitrite—Importers of Norwegian nitrite are holding prices firm at 10c per pound but it is understood that nitrite of German origin can be had as low as 6c

@6½c per pound. Business is slow but holders are firm in their ideas and it is expected that the higher figure will be reached by the cheap holders as present stocks are used up.

Sodium Sulfide—Offers of resale material are heard well below the makers' price of 6½c@7½c per pound for 60% fused.

Tin Bichloride—Makers have reduced their quotations on the recent weakness of the tin market and are quoting 18c@20c per pound.

Tin Crystals—Makers prices are lower at 27½c@28½c per pound.

The only business in tin has been between dealers and was of a speculative kind. Consuming demand has been next to nothing and commitments for shipment from the primary markets have been unusually light for some time, as evidenced by the fact that arrivals during March were only 1,530 tons at Atlantic and 83 tons at Pacific ports and that tin afloat had dwindled to 375 tons on the steamer Gaelic Prince from the Straits.

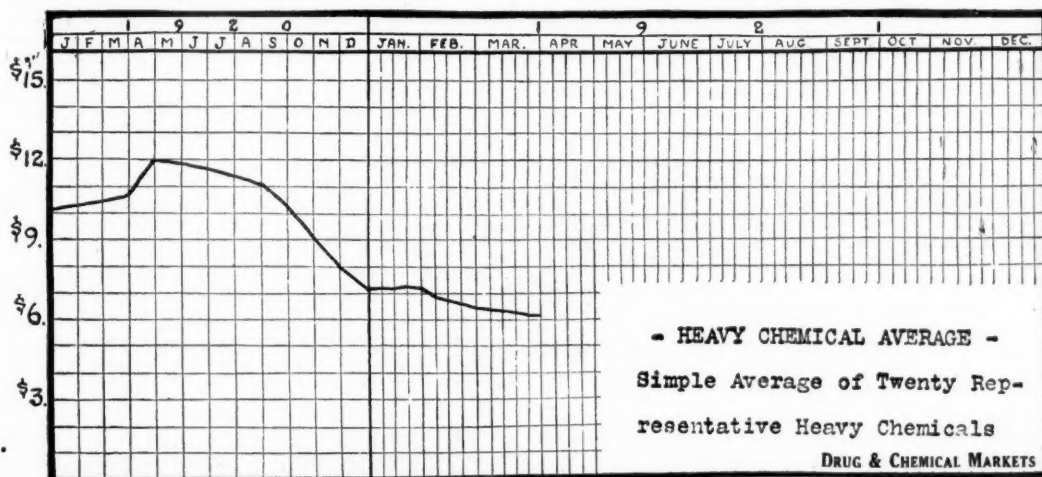
The Noeque Chemical Co.'s assets amount to \$4,000 in machinery and stock. The liabilities are more than \$20,000, including \$19,980 Carb-Comp-Chemism Corporation, Ft. Washington, Pa.; General Chemical Co., \$148; Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, \$180; Goff-Garrod Co., \$172; Garrigues Industrial Products Corporation, \$523; N. J. Zinc Co., \$176; George F. Taylor & Co., \$157; Dicks, David Co., \$2,769.

Conditions in the fertilizer markets are causing the Department of Agriculture concern. The season is three months behind because of failure of manufacturers to get together in trade and refusal to come to any agreement on prices or methods of marketing.

Two men were injured, several freight cars destroyed and traffic on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad blocked for hours when a car containing 40,000 pounds of black powder blew up in the freight yards near Fredericksburg, Va., on Sunday last.

The International Nickel Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 2 to holders of record April 18.

The judgments obtained against the United Phosphate and Fertilizer Corporation by F. A. Munsey have been vacated.



The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 762-763

BROMIDES REDUCED BY MANUFACTURERS

Imported Bromides Scarce and Higher—Glycerin Lower
—Japanese Camphor Weak—Looking for a Drop in
Menthol Prices—Resale Aspirin Soft

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
*Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.	*Potass. Bromide, Imp., 5c lb.
Declined	
*Aspirin, 3c lb.	Formaldehyde, ½c lb.
Bromides, Amer., 6c lb.	Glycerin, C.P., 1c lb.
Bay Rum, 5c gal.	Dynamite, 1c lb.
Camphor, Jap., 2c lb.	*Hexamethylene, 5c lb.
Caramel, 5c gal.	Hydroquinone, 10c lb.
*Castor Oil, ½c lb.	Menthol, 25c lb.
Cocoa Butter, bulk, 1c lb.	Petrolatum, white, 2c lb.
Cod Liver Oil, Norg., \$3 bbl.	Podophyllin, 50c lb.
Newfoundland, \$2 bbl.	Potass. Permanganate, 2c lb.
*Second Hands	Salacin, 30c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.28	\$.28	\$.40	\$.60
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.47½	.47½	.46	1.15
Calomel, American .....	.93	.93	1.00	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.65	.67	.70	2.35
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.25	6.00	6.00	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.10
Menthol	4.00	4.25	4.40	13.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.29	.35	.35	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.62	.62	.63	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.31	.31	.33	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.05	2.06	2.09	3.49

The willingness to admit that the undertone of the market carries a more pronounced note of confidence, is usually accompanied by the modification that the better feeling has not produced any marked increase in the volume of business. The bulk of price movements is still downward, advances being conspicuous by their infrequency. Without question, however, more stability marks the position of medicinal raw materials now than was noted a month or so ago. Finding that prices slashing availed them nothing to entice buyers into the market, most sellers have abandoned this course, and placed prices on a more stable basis, subject only to the dictates of competition. Gradually the market is reforming its ranks, after the chaos of the past year, according to the new order of things, based on lower prices and smaller profits.

American manufacturers have reduced prices for bromides almost at the same time that reports are current of imported stocks here being pretty well cleaned up. Imported potassium bromide is higher and in very light supply here. Caffeine is firmer. Santonin continues scarce and strong. Citric and tartaric acids are steady and in good demand. Cod liver oil is weak and again lower. Menthol is off, and reports indicate an expected break. Glycerin is lower and easy. Japanese refined camphor is dull and down slightly. Podophyllin has declined on a break in mandrake. Potassium permanganate is cheaper both spot and for import. Formaldehyde and hexamethylene are easier.

Acetanilid—U.S.P. goods in barrels from manufacturers can be had at 28c a pound although net cost of production is reported by makers as 32c even with lower cost raw materials. Resale goods at 27c spot and dull. One leading maker still names 40c.

Acid Citric—The situation has quieted down some-

what. Manufacturers are accepting and filling all orders from bona fide consumers at 47c@47½c a pound and claim that they are in a position to take care of all domestic needs. Holders of imported material are urging consumers to cover for summer requirements now and cite the condition of the market early in 1920 when the resale market soared owing to the inability of domestic makers to handle the heavy demand. The big lemon crop abroad, however, is an element which holds the market in an uncertain position. Some dealers look for a higher market, but opinions vary so widely that the future is rather cloudy. Resale goods stand at 47½c@48½c a pound spot.

Acid Oxalic—Spot goods are somewhat easier at 16½c@17c a pound here for casks and barrels. Goods afloat are offered at 16c. Weak sellers anxious to unload brought the price down.

Acid Salicylic—Still weak and in light demand with prices variable as to seller. Most makers ask 26c a pound firm for U.S.P. although goods have been bought as low as 23c from a maker. A resale lot is reported available at 22c.

Acid Tartaric—Firm in price at 35c@35½c a pound for spot goods, although demand has eased off somewhat. American makers ask 39c unchanged.

Antipyrine—Manufacturers and importers are apparently holding out firmly for \$2.00 a pound with the market still generally strong. A broker here claims to be in touch with a lot available at \$1.90.

Aspirin—Resale aspirin is still weak and lower in resale hands at 55c a pound owing to the lack of demand and weakness of raw materials. Manufacturers quote 73c a pound bulk basis.

Bromides—Makers of American bromides have announced a reduction in prices and now quote on the following basis; potassium bromide, crystals or granular, U.S.P., 29c a pound in 100 pound lots; sodium bromide in 50 pound lots at 27c; ammonium bromide, 34c; strontium bromide, 34c. Heavy buying of imported sodium, ammonium and potassium bromides last week and early this week, has pretty well cleaned up stocks on the spot although additional shipments are afloat for this market. Prices have stiffened materially, potash moving to 20c.

Bay Rum—Again slightly cheaper here at \$3.30 a gallon for denatured with salicylic acid.

Caffeine—Inquiries for the \$6.00 sellers of caffeine have not unearthed goods at this figure. Best appears to be \$6.25 a pound for alkaloid in outside hands. Demand has freshened up materially. Manufacturers are naming \$6.50@6.75 a pound.

Camphor—Japanese refined gum is in light demand and weak with holders of spot goods inclined to shade prices in competition. Slabs in cases on spot are openly named at 65c a pound here. Tablets are quoted at 90c up. American refined gum is unchanged at 90c a pound for bulk material in barrels.

Caramel—Some makers are now selling at 85c a gallon although 90c is still heard. Demand is reported light.

Castor Oil—Quoted at 9½c a pound for U.S.P. oil in barrels in outside hands while 10c is still named by crushers.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices are still weak at current levels. Consumers' ideas as to prices are lower and determined evidently by the present weakness of the market and the large catch this year in Norway. Spot barrels of standard Norwegian oil at \$21.00@23.00 a barrel while Newfoundland is quoted at \$23.00@25.00.

Formaldehyde—Weak and under pressure. Leading manufacturers are quoting 15½¢ a pound apparently willing to meet resellers in the keenest kind of competition. Resale market generally held at 15¢. Wood alcohol is still very soft and receiving little support.

Glycerin—The prices for C.P. glycerin have been reduced by some refiners to 17½¢ a pound for drums and to 19½¢ for cans. These prices have forced resellers to cut under again, and lots can be had in cans outside of regular channels at 17½¢@18¢, drums 17¢.

Hexamethylene—Held by makers at \$1.00 a pound but available cheaper in outside hands at 90¢.

Hydroquinone—Hydroquinone has been reduced by some manufacturers to a basis of \$1.65 a pound.

Menthol—Still weak and receiving little or no support from the trade here. The price continues to slide off slowly and this may be the means by which the bearish element will see their predictions realized. Spot cases are openly named at \$4.10 a pound with \$4.00 very probable on firm business while less is held at \$4.25. Demand is at a standstill. For shipment, \$3.60 c.i.f. is above the spot market. Although predictions of a further break in the prices both spot and for shipment, are numerous, the market here does not seem to be attracting sufficient attention to do much of anything. London reports 21s 6d for spot goods with bears active.

Mercury—Dull and weak at \$45.00 a flask for spot goods with little moving into consuming channels.

Mercurials—Unchanged and in consistently light demand at the levels of the recent reduction. Calomel 93¢ corrosive 79¢@84¢.

Opium—A very weak item at \$5.50 for gum. Stocks held by the big importers are sufficient to take care of American needs for some time and lower prices are expected to discourage additional imports at this time.

Petrolatum—Snow white has been reduced to 13¢ a pound here while lily white is lower at 12¢. Amber at 6¢ and cream at 8¢ are unchanged.

Podophyllin—Whether the further break in mandrake is responsible for the drop of podophyllin to \$6.00 a pound, is uncertain, but the root broke to 11¢ and the resin to \$6.00 almost simultaneously last week.

Potassium Permanganate—Weak and tending down. Available on the spot, imported goods, at 36¢@37¢ a pound for U.S.P. For shipment from abroad at 26¢ c.i.f.

Quinine—Steady and quiet with business passing chiefly routine. Price are unchanged at 61¢@63¢ an ounce for Japanese and Java sulfate in hundreds. American manufacturers quote 70¢ an ounce unchanged.

Saccharin—Continues a firm item with most outside lots taken up or very firmly held. Monsanto is in small supply at \$2.50 outside while the maker names \$2.75. Rhodia at \$2.25 in the maker's hands and \$2.00 in resale quarters.

Santonin—Spot stocks are very small and several holders have been cleaned out. The spot market is still \$110.00 a pound and firm thereat. The tendency still appears to be upward. Inquiry is very good.

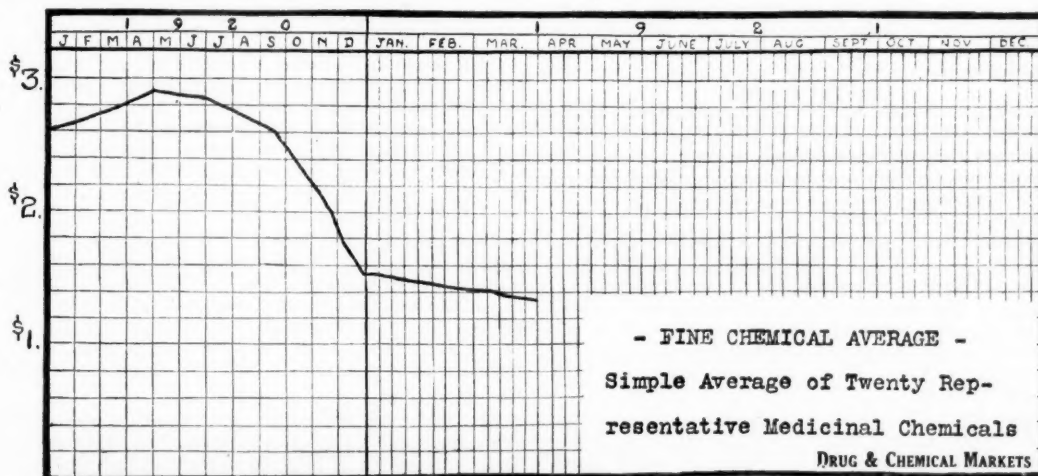
POLAND ADMITS SERUMS FREE

Vaccination and inoculation serums used for medical and veterinary purposes will be admitted into Poland free of import duty: 1. Serums for medical purposes in preventing cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, lockjaw; meningococci, streptococci, and plague. 2. Veterinary serums used to prevent erysipelas, hog cholera, poultry cholera, horse strangles, cattle pneumonia, contagious abortion of calves, cattle lung disease, swine measles, Pasteur's antierisypelas vaccine 1 and 2, malleine, tuberculine, and Danius's virus.

The dwindling supplies of santonin all over the world have induced the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to investigate the possibilities of the leaves of *Artemisia brevifolia*, a plant which occurs at high altitudes from Kashmir to Kumaon in India and in Western Tibet. The leaves in a recent investigation yielded one per cent crystalline santonin and arrangements are now being made for further gathering of the leaves, roots and flowers for investigation.

Retail druggists are allowed to draw 100 wine gallons of spirits and 100 gallons of wine, each three months, according to a new ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Frank Aloise, druggist, at 6 North Lexington avenue, White Plains, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of \$4,904, and no assets.



The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 768-769

INTERMEDIATES IN BETTER DEMAND

Manufacturers Find Improvement In Leather Colors and Dyes for Furs—Prices Continue at Former Levels—Export Trade In Dyes and Intermediates Practically at a Standstill

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
p-Nitroaniline, 10c lb.
Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30	\$.27
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.08	.07 3/4	.07 1/2	.12 1/2
Phenol lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.30	.28
Aniline Oil lb.	.20	.20	.20 1/2	.25
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.35	.35	.35	.65
Paranitroaniline lb.	.95	.85	.85	1.55
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.27	.30
Average	0.335	0.325	0.332	0.471

Trading in dyes and intermediates has been of a very desultory character during the week. Some small lot inquiry has persisted but the market is generally listless. Consuming demand is at a very low ebb and such business as has been coming into the market has been largely satisfied out of resale spot lots. Some producers of intermediates are finding business in fair volume considering the general state of the market. Somewhat better business in leather and hides is expected to show some effect on leather colors and natural dyes. Fur dyers are taking on some stocks in a small way but as a rule consuming demand is very low. Export trade both in dyes and intermediates is practically nil at present.

Prices have continued around former levels during the week. As a rule resellers control the market and the principal business of makers is against old contracts. Spot resale stocks of para-nitroaniline are being gradually moved into consuming channels and few offers are heard at prices below the producers' minimum. Lack of business has left other prices in a very unsteady position with all quoted prices subject to concessions for actual business.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Producers are quoting nominal prices on 80-85% anthracene around \$1.00 per pound but it is understood that they are willing to do as low as 75c per pound on firm business in quantity. Quotations on 40-45% material are given as 12c@18c per pound according to quantity and holder.

Benzene—Prices are unchanged in makers' hands following the recent reduction. Quotations on pure benzene are given as 27c@33c per pound according to quantity in tank cars and drums. Business has been of limited proportions but some movement has been noted. The 90% grade is quoted at 25c@31c per gallon in tank cars and drums. Demand for this quality has been fair and growing.

Naphthalene—The resale market seems to be showing signs of stiffening and few offers are heard below 8c per pound. It is possible that firm business would break through the apparent strength of the market but so far as could be determined 7 3/4c per pound was the lowest

figure at which flake naphthalene was offered during the week. Refiners are holding their prices steady at 8 1/2c @9 1/2c per pound for flake according to quantity and 9 1/2c@10 1/2c per pound for balls. The principal source of demand at present has been the furriers who are buying fairly freely for storing furs. The dye trade is taking very little naphthalene at present although one maker of beta-naphthol reports a fair output of his product.

Phenol—Prices are fairly stiff on the shortage of supply of phenol in the open market in spite of the lack of demand. Quotations are subject to little shading at 10c@10 3/4c per pound according to holder. Government stocks are still offered at unchanged prices around 12c @17c per pound according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Fair demand continues to hold prices on a steady basis. Makers are quoting refined anthranilic around \$1.60@\$1.80 per pound according to quantity and technical at \$1.40@\$1.60 per pound according to quantity.

Acid, Gamma—Prices are held by makers at \$3.50@\$3.75 per pound according to quantity in spite of the extreme slowness of demand.

Acid, H—Prices remain uncertain in the absence of firm business. Resale acid is to be had around \$1.25 per pound in some quarters while makers are quoting \$1.50 per pound as their minimum quantity figure. Resale stocks are not heavy and it is probable that business in any volume would soon take up available supplies at the lower price.

Aniline Oil—Prices continue uncertain in the spot market in the absence of demand. A fair quotation for spot resale oil at present is around 20c@22c per pound as there are offers both above and below these figures. Some doubt has been expressed as to the quality of the low priced material however. Makers are quoting prices from 23c per pound up to 28c per pound for their products and sales are said to have been made over the entire range during the past few weeks. Operations in plants are still greatly limited but improvement is noted in some quarters and it is expected that the future will show a gradual steady gain over the present output.

Anthraquinone—Reports of offers of anthraquinone below \$2.00 have lacked any foundation and quotations as given out by leading makers have been around \$2.25 per pound for sublimed. It is possible that this figure can be shaded to \$2.00 per pound from resale holders but it is definitely asserted that no offers have been made by producers below this figure. Prices on 25% paste are weak around \$1.00 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—The spot market continues inactive with prices quoted around 34c per pound. Sales are said to have been made as low as 32c per pound in special cases but the generally quoted level is nearer 34c per pound. Makers report some business chiefly on contracts at prices around 40c@45c per pound. Export business is at a standstill and dye makers are using very small lots.

Benzaldehyde—Makers are quoting prices around 50c @55c per pound for technical benzaldehyde according to quantity. Resale lots are offered as low as 45c per pound and it is considered not improbable that makers would shade their quotations for firm business.

Dimethylaniline—Offers on the spot are heard at 47c @50c per pound from resellers with producers quoting 55c@60c per pound. Business has been limited to small lots.

Para-nitroaniline—Resale stocks have been pretty well cleaned out and while it may be possible to find occasional odd lots of para as low as 85c per pound the market has passed to makers at 95c@\$1.05 per pound according to quantity. Demand has been very slow.

FEBRUARY IMPORTS OF DYES

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Imports of dyes and dyestuffs into the United States by countries during February, were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and alizarin dyes		Colors or dyes not elsewhere specified	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium	945	1,058	10,566	12,491
France .....	.....	.....	2,277	3,816
Germany	31,923	28,798	59,878	57,005
Netherlands	2,702	3,390	5,433	7,692
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	130,952	206,783
England	20	85	8,245	11,582
Japan .....	.....	.....	174	58
Total	35,599	33,331	217,525	299,427
Countries	Indigo, synthetic		Extracts and decoctions for dyeing	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Germany .....	.....	.....	66	204
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	25	25
England	1,442	547	.....	.....
Scotland .....	.....	.....	2,240	164
Dominican Republic .....	.....	.....	26,582	3,190
Japan .....	.....	.....	1,500	45
Total	1,442	547	30,413	3,628

There were no imports of natural indigo in February, 1921.

PRICES OF BRITISH COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, March 26.—Aniline oil and salts are cheaper; betanaphthol is weak. Aniline oil, 1s 6d per lb., drums extra. Aniline salt, 1s 6d per lb., casks free. Benzene, pure, 3s 4d; 90 per cent, 2s 10d per gallon in drums. Toluene, pure, 3s 6d, commercial 3s per gallon in drums. Xylol, pure, 5s, commercial 4s per gallon in drums. Naphthalene, crude, £8 to £10; flakes, £30, crystals, £29; powder, £38; balls, £50; tablets, £50 per ton, bags and casks free. Anthracene, 50%, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per unit per cwt. in 2 cwt. sacks free.

GERMAN DYES AVAILABLE

The Textile Alliance, 45 East 17th street, New York, has sent the following notice to dye consumers regarding German Reparation dyes still available, and German daily production stocks which must be purchased within a certain time:

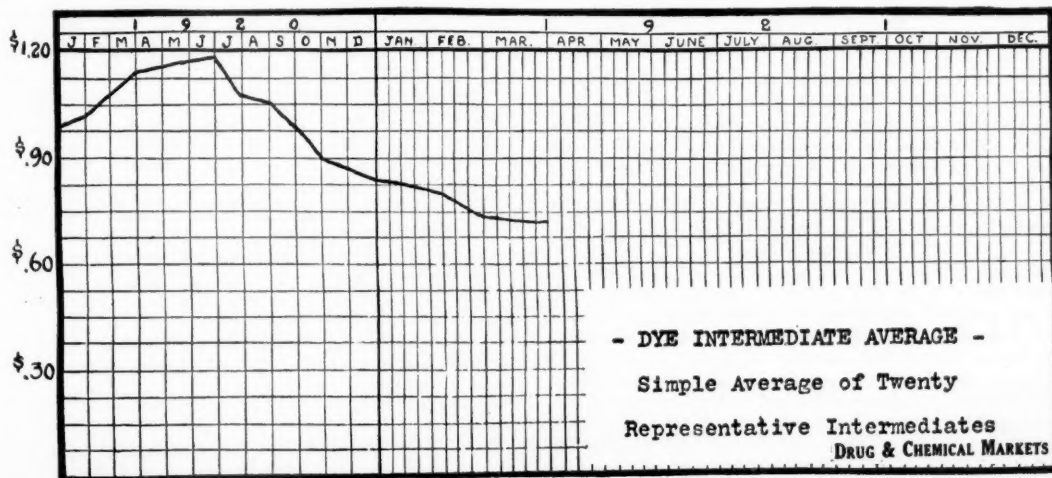
"For the purpose of assisting you if possible in obtaining your present and future requirements of importable German Reparation dyestuffs we deem it advisable to inform you that there are certain substantial quantities of such dyestuffs now available to American consumers from the so-called 'German Daily Production' stocks but that these quantities will forever be lost to such consumers if orders are not placed with the German manufacturers within prescribed times which are soon to expire.

"In addition to the above stocks which are available we now have ready for delivery at our Hoboken warehouse a large quantity of such German Reparation dyestuffs as well as an additional quantity at our Antwerp warehouse which could be promptly shipped to this country.

"If you are to require any German dyestuffs that are permitted to be imported under the regulations prescribed by the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State we would advise you to at once communicate with us so that we may inform you if the required dyes are available or now in our warehouses, and in the event that we can supply them from either of these sources we will furnish you with particulars in regard to price and probable date of delivery."

The United States Color & Chemical Company of Boston, Mass., is required by a recent order of the Federal Trade Commission to refrain from giving cash gratuities to employees of its customers. The gratuities were given without the knowledge of the employers and for the purpose of influencing the employers to purchase dyestuffs and chemicals from the United States Color & Color Company, and to refrain from purchasing the products of its competitors.

Judge Mayer has appointed Ezra P. Prentice receiver in equity for the Payet Silk Dyeing Corporation, which operates a plant in Long Island City, under \$10,000 bond. The liabilities of the corporation are said to be \$130,000 and the assets at a nominal valuation are approximately the same. The company was incorporated in November, 1919, with an authorized capitalization of \$150,000.



The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 771; Naval Stores, Page 772

SPECULATORS DESERT THE MARKET

Even the Interest in Soya Bean Oil Has Waned—Castor Oil Slightly Lower—Producers of Lard, Tallow and Neatsfoot Oils Announce Reductions In Price

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Turpentine, 4c gal.	
Declined	
Castor, 1/2c lb.	Olive foots, shipment, 1/2c lb.
Lard, 5c gal.	Rosin, 50c bbl.
Menhaden, refd., 3c gal.	Rosin Oil, 5c gal.
Neatsfoot, 10c gal.	Soya Bean, futures, 3/4c lb.
	Tallow Oil, 5c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$1.20
Degras, American, bbls.	.05	.05	.05	.07 1/2
Lard, No. 1.	.70	.75	.80	1.40
Menhaden, crd* bbls.	.28	.28	.28	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.15	1.15	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.16
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.13	.13	.13 1/2	.29
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2	.09 1/2	.18 1/2
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.04	.04	.04 1/2	.18
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.65	.65	.67	1.84
Olive, denatured	1.40	1.40	1.65	2.90
Peanut, refined	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11	.25
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.18 1/2
Average	.393	.408	.433	.912
*F. O. B. Mills				

Trading in oils has continued along strictly limited lines and prices have generally remained soft around former values. Consuming demand has been almost entirely lacking except for small lots. Speculative interests have shown no interest in the general market and their recent interest in soya bean oil has waned. There are few hopeful signs in the market just at present except that, as one factor in oils recently remarked, "business must improve because it can't get worse." Real optimism is found in some directions but as a rule the present is too dark to encourage looking into the future.

Linseed oil prices have remained at former levels on weak demand with foreign markets lower. A decline was noted in castor oil. Shipment prices on olive foots are lower. Soya bean oil for future shipment from the Coast is lower again following the recent speculative flurry. Otherwise prices on vegetable oils have shown no definite change.

Lard, tallow, and neatsfoot oils are quoted lower by producers on lack of demand. The lard and tallow markets are still soft and tending rather strongly downward.

Cod oil remains on the former quoted basis. Crude menhaden continues weak but unchanged while refined oil is lower.

Spot turpentine is higher on slightly better demand. A reduction has been noted in rosin and rosin oils.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices are quoted unchanged on the former basis of 65c per gallon in carlots of barrels and 68c per gallon in ten barrel lots. Buying has been very slow and it is believed that crushers would entertain bids for oil in any real quantity. Offers of imported oil are heard slightly lower around 55c@57c per gallon but little interest has been attracted in the absence of demand. London spot oil is lower around 26s 3d per quintal naked. Antwerp oils is quoted at 165 francs per hundred kilos.

The flaxseed markets are lower and listless. Buenos

Aires prices are quoted around \$1.24 1/2@1.26 per bushel. Duluth quotations are given as \$1.72 1/4@1.76 per bushel according to position. Winnipeg quotes around \$1.66@1.71 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—No. 1 castor oil is lower around 9 1/2c@10c per pound in barrels on the spot. No. 3 oil is quoted at 8 3/4c@9c per pound. No active interest has been noted in either grade.

China Wood Oil—Prices remain around former levels in the absence of consuming interest. Spot barrels are quoted at 9 1/2c@9 3/4c per pound while Coast quotations are around 8c per pound in barrels. Firm business could probably be put through at concessions but so far consumers have shown little tendency to enter the market.

Coconut Oil—Prices continue unchanged in spite of many unconfirmed rumors of business at lower prices. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is said to have been sold during the week as low as 6 1/4c per pound but no confirmation could be gotten for this figure. The market generally is considered as 7 1/2c@7 3/4c per pound with preference shown for the higher figure. Both Cochín and Ceylon oils in tanks nearby are hard to locate with nominal prices quoted at former levels. Ceylon oil in barrels on the spot is quoted at 9 1/2c@9 3/4c per pound unchanged. Cochín oil in barrels on the spot is quoted at 10 1/4c@10 1/2c per lb. Recent heavy imports have passed into consuming trade and have not interfered with the market.

Corn Oil—Prices are soft but unchanged on the former bases. Trading has been slow. Crude oil in tanks f.o.b. mills is held around 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading in cottonseed oil during the week has been of a slow routine character without special developments. Prime summer yellow oil on the Exchange is quoted over a range of 5 1/2c@7 1/2c per pound according to delivery. Crude oil f.o.b. mills south has changed hands during the week around 4c per pound in buyers' tanks.

Olive Oil—Prices continue weak on heavy importations. Denatured oil is quoted over a range according to seller at \$1.40@1.70 per gallon with little buying interest. Edible oil is easy around \$2.00@2.50 per gallon according to quality and quantity. Prime green foots on the spot are nominally unchanged in the absence of supplies around 10c@10 1/2c per pound. Shipment is lower on foots around 8 1/2c@9c per pound.

Palm Oil—Prices are unchanged in the absence of demand. Niger oil is quoted around 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound and Lagos at 7c@7 1/4c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Imported oil is offered at unchanged prices around 9 1/2c@10c per pound with offers of domestic oil not heard.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut oil is quoted at 10 1/2c@11c per pound. Crude oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is held at 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound and at 6c@6 1/4c per pound f.o.b. southern mills. Spot crude oil in barrels is nominally quoted at 9c@9 1/2c per pound.

Perilla Oil—Coast oil is quoted at 6 1/2c@7c per pound without interest from buyers in sellers' tanks. Spot barrels are heard at 7 1/2c@8c per pound with little activity.

Soya Bean Oil—The recent speculative activity in soya bean oil on the Coast has vanished and prices are working back to former levels. April shipment is named

at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in sellers' tanks as before but future shipments are lower around 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound with little interest noted. Spot barrels are unchanged at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8c per pound with edible on the spot at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9c per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices are lower following continued lack of demand. Quotations are based on No. 1 oil at 70c per gallon. No. 1 extra is quoted at 75c per gallon and No. 2 at 70c per gallon. Prime oil is held around \$1.20 @ \$1.25 per gallon and off prime at 90c per gallon.

Neatsfoot Oil—Lower prices are named on neatsfoot. Quotations on 20-degree cold test oil are around \$1.00 per gallon, on 30-degree around 95c per gallon and on 40-degree around 90c per gallon. Pure neatsfoot is held around 80c per gallon although concessions can be gotten in certain quarters.

Tallow Oil—Acidless tallow oil is quoted lower at 75c@76c per gallon on a slow market.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Prices are unchanged around 50c@55c per gallon for Newfoundland cod oil according to quantity. Demand has been limited and rumors are heard of decided concessions under the quoted prices for firm business.

Menhaden Oil—Quoted prices on crude menhaden oil are unchanged but it is understood that shading can be done freely. Quotations are given as 28c@30c per gallon f.o.b. mills in barrels and it is believed possible to do 26c per pound for firm business. Refined menhaden oil is lower. Light strained is quoted at 45c per gallon, yellow bleached, at 47c per gallon, extra bleached, at 49c per gallon and blown at 54c per gallon.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Lower prices are named on spot rosin in the absence of demand. The lower grades are quoted now around \$5.15 per barrel.

Rosin Oil—Prices are lower on slow demand. First run oil is quoted at 40c per gallon and second run at 43c per gallon.

Turpentine—The spot turpentine market is higher on a more or less speculative basis. Buying has been better but hardly enough so to justify the price advance of 4c per gallon which has been noted. Present spot quotations are around 60c per gallon. Savannah prices have strengthened considerably and are now quoted at 51c per gallon. London spot turpentine is quoted at 48 shillings per quintal which is slightly lower than a week ago.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR M. O. H. SUBSIDIARY

Involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy were begun in the United States District Court against the "M. O. H. of the West Indies," exporters, 136 Liberty street. There is no mention of the bankrupt's assets and liabilities in the petition, but W. R. Grace & Co., petitioning creditors, allege that the bankrupt concern is obligated to it to the amount of \$20,000.

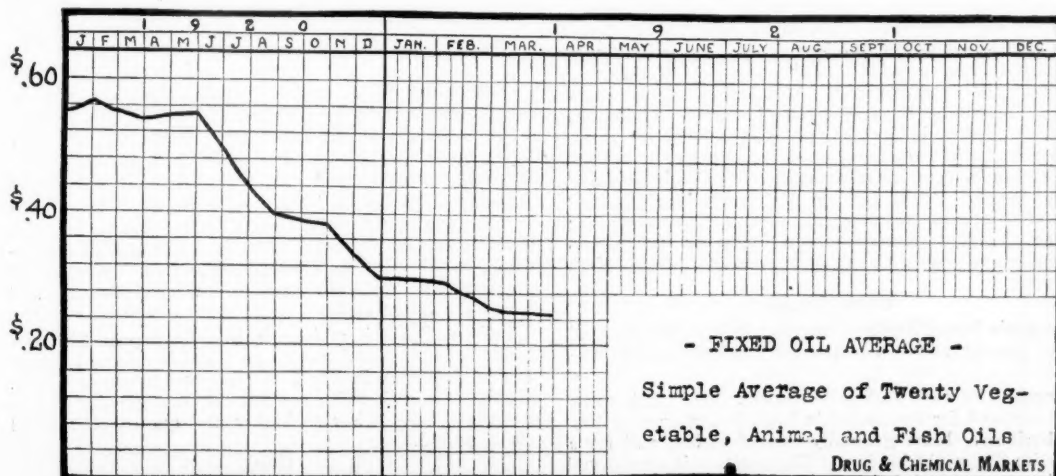
The Battery Park National Bank is named as a creditor for \$18,000 and F. Ricart, 29 Broadway, \$10,000, the obligations representing notes and drafts which the concern had failed to acknowledge. In requesting the designation of a receiver to supervise the concern's affairs, the petitioners claim that it cannot meet its maturing obligations, and that a receiver is necessary to protect creditors' interests.

"M. O. H. of the West Indies" is one of the organizations affiliated with Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., of this city, and controlled by the Industrial Ownership Corporation.

BELGIUM'S VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The four years of war had a disastrous effect on the vegetable oil industry of Belgium, according to the American consul at Antwerp. During the German occupation the majority of the factories engaged in crushing seeds for the production of oil were idle. In many cases the machinery was carried away and about one-fourth of the plants, being located in the war zone, were completely destroyed. Although a few factories recently have doubled production, it can safely be said that the Belgian vegetable oil industry is producing less than 50 per cent of its pre-war average.

The imports of oil nuts and kernels into the United Kingdom during the month of January amounted to 133,754 tons as compared with 122,457 tons during the corresponding period of 1920. Imports of palm kernels amounted to 24,389 tons as compared with imports during January of the previous year of 30,033 tons. Cottonseed imports amounted to 36,613 tons and linseed to 38,554 tons as compared with imports of 52,961 tons and 26,856 tons, respectively, during the corresponding period of the previous year. It is noted that during January 1920, only 75 tons of soya beans were imported, and that the imports of this commodity in January of the present year amounted to 12,017 tons.



The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 773-774

CRUDE DRUGS QUIET AND UNCHANGED

Buying Continues Routine—Asafetida Weak—Lower Shipment Figures on Buchu and Rhubarb — Bals Licorice and Mandrake Lower on Spot

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Ginger, Jap., 1/2 lb.	Saffron, American, 5c lb.
Rapeseed, S. A., 1 1/2 lb.	Spanish, Gen., 50c lb.
Japanese Dwarf, 1c lb.	
Declined	
Angostura Bark, 5c lb.	Gamboge, 10c lb.
Asafetida, lump, 20c lb.	Insect Powder, Uure, 2c lb.
Powdered, 20c lb.	Half Stems, 5c lb.
Alkanet Root, 3c lb.	Lady Slipper, 20c lb.
Balsam Tolu, 5c lb.	Licorice, Span. Bls., 1c lb.
Belladonna Rt., 5c lb.	Mandrake Root, 2c lb.
Colombo Root, 1/2 lb.	Musk Root, 2c lb.
Cardamom Seed, Decort., 1c lb.	Pink Root, 20c lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1/2 lb.	Poppy Seed, Turk., 1/2 lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.35	\$.70
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.25	1.25	1.40	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.35	2.35	2.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.18	.18	.20	.25
Ergot, Spanish	.85	.85	.65	5.00
Insect Powder, pure	.40	.42	.45	1.00
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.65	2.65	2.75	3.40
Nux Vomica	.12	.12	.11	.13
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	6.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.40	.40	.45	1.35
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.80	3.80	4.00	5.00
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.11
Average	1.50	1.51	1.61	2.59

Crude drugs continue quiet and unchanged as far as the general condition of spot trading is concerned. Buying for consumer accounts is still of the hand-to-mouth variety, and shows little indication of expanding beyond these proportions just at present. Distress lots do not appear to be hawked around the market with as much frequency as formerly, but just the same, there is considerable weakly held material, in many instances of poor grade, offered at low prices. In regular channels, the greater proportion of quotations are more or less firm, and, although shading is still in evidence and competition very keen, financial stringency appears somewhat relieved and confidence improved as a consequence.

Lower shipment figures for buchu and rhubarb have been noted this week. Another sharp drop in asafetida prices has been recorded and the weakness of the gum continues very pronounced. Mandrake root is again lower. Spanish saffron is in small supply and higher. American saffron is likewise up. Alkanet is easier as are angostura bark, belladonna root, colombo root, balsam tolu and musk root. Spanish licorice in bales is easy and again lower. Ergot is firm but unchanged. Insect powder continues to ease off slowly. Rapeseeds are higher. Jamaica ginger continues very scarce. Jap is in small supply with Cochin lemon easier. Lycopodium is quiet.

Crude Drugs

Dragon's Blood Reeds—Generally held at 85c. Quoted in one quarter at 95c a pound for small fine grade material.

Ergot—The two leading holders in New York quote \$1.00 a pound for spot ergot in bags, but are not getting the business. More generally quoted at 85c, and for a large lot 80c might be done. The position is strong and tending upward, led by the stronger element. For

shipment, about \$1.10 c.i.f. is a representative figure.

Lycopodium—The market has quieted down with better supplies available on the spot at \$4.25 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Buttons are scarce on the spot and firmly held at 12c@12 1/2c a pound. Reports are current that shippers in Calcutta have been trying to cancel contracts for shipment made some time ago with New York houses. The situation in India is materially firmer and good quality clean buttons are reported scarce. For shipment, a lot has been contracted here at 45s c.i.f. Powdered nux on spot is still 18c in barrels.

Balsams

Tolu balsam is lower and quoted at 35c a pound spot. Peru holds at \$1.70 a pound. Canada fir is easy at \$1.60 a gallon. U.S.P. copaiba is named at 35c a pound.

Barks

Angostura—The bark is lower on the spot and now quoted at 25c a pound here.

Buckthorn—Easy but unchanged at 11c@12c a pound for spot bark. Cheap shipment goods available.

Cascara Sagrada—Dull and in small demand on the spot. New bark, that is 1920 peel, is still named at 13 1/2c a pound here ranging up to 17c for material two years old. Little 1918 bark is held here.

Cinchona—Under pressure of large stocks and keen competition. Quills red quoted at 35c@40c a pound for good quality. Broken at 30c up as to test.

Cotton Root—Weak on spot with demand very dull. Held here at 25c a pound. The country is weak and anxious to liquidate.

Cramp—No true to be had. So-called is scarce at 15c a pound.

Elm—Most dealers here are buying choice bark from one large holder at 65c a pound. Consumers are buying at the same price. Grinding bark easy at 25c a pound with ground and powdered at 28c.

Berries

Cubebs holds fairly steady at \$1.20 a pound for ordinary berries, \$1.25 for XX and powdered. Recent imports and prospective imports have not materially changed this market. Cocculus indicus easy at 18c and very quiet. Saw palmetto berries available still at 19c a pound here.

Flowers

Chamomiles—Good quality chamomiles are not in over abundant supply on spot and are held at 24c@26c a pound for genuine Hungarian. The Romans are firm at 20c up as to grade. A few odd lots of poorer grades available cheaper.

Insect—Flowers range from 25c a pound up to 32c for best quality. Competition is keen and large lots are pressing for sale. Pure powder is easier and, in competition, has dropped to 40c a pound and on a good order possibly less could be done. Powdered flowers and stems are lower at 25c.

Saffron—Spanish saffron is held higher at \$13.00 a pound for one pound tins on spot and is reported scarce at that figure. A broker here reports connection with a supply of Greek saffron which he can get for \$12.50. American saffron is also higher and quoted on spot at 80c a pound.

Gum

An order in the market for a quantity of asafetida

this week brought out some low prices. For case lots, less than 50c might be done, although 50c is quoted in first hands. Small lots are named at 70c. Powdered is easier and heard at \$1.30 ranging up to \$1.50. The gum is very weak and under keen selling pressure. Gamboge is lower at \$1.10 a pound for blocky. Resale acacia, U.S.P. powdered offered at 15c a pound in one pound packages.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Spot business is at a standstill and all interest, such as it is, is centered on the shipment position. Latest cables give 4s a pound c.i.f. for short buchu for shipment. Cape Town is evidently anxious as a result of the poor response of buyers. The spot price in New York is still \$1.25 a pound for bales and possibly \$1.30 @ \$1.35 for less as to quantity.

Digitalis—Easy but unchanged at 18c a pound for spot goods.

Henna—In light demand and offered cheaper for shipment. Held on the spot at 17c a pound. Powdered at 22c@23c.

Sage—Reworked Dalmatian, good quality, offered at 6½c@7c a pound. Greek somewhat easier at 6¼c@6½c spot. Spanish unchanged at 6½c.

Roots

Alkanet—The price has been moved down by crude drug houses to 27c@28c a pound for spot goods.

Althea—In small demand and easy at 16c@17c a pound for good quality cut root. Whole is held at 14c.

Arrowroot—Easy at 5½c a pound. It is difficult to see how this price is warranted and how sellers whose goods cost considerably more than this, can meet the figure.

Belladonna—The price is easier at 35c a pound owing to larger offerings.

Blood—Bloodroot is still weak and receiving little support in the city. Spot goods are unchanged and available at 19c@20c which is cheaper than the country figures.

Colombo—Continuing under pressure, with spot prices lower at 6½c a pound.

Dandelion—Weak with English and German offered freely on the spot at 16c a pound.

Ginger—Spot grinding Jamaica is about cleaned out with the exception of one or two small lots which are nominally held at 25c. Jap is scarce at 8c. African is easy at 6½c while Lemon Cochin ABC is held at 7½c @ 8c.

Ipecac—Continues dull and in small demand. Spot prices are anything which an individual sale makes them. Cartagena generally quoted at \$2.25 for whole and \$2.65 for powdered.

Lady Slipper—The root has dropped off to \$1.00 a pound on the spot.

Licorice—Good quality Spanish bales openly held at 8c and available at less on firm business. Baby bundles at 27c@28c. Powdered at 15c@16c a pound in barrels.

Mandrake—Weak and under pressure. Holders are anxious sellers both in country and on spot. Lower here at 11c a pound. Podophyllin down to \$6.00 a pound.

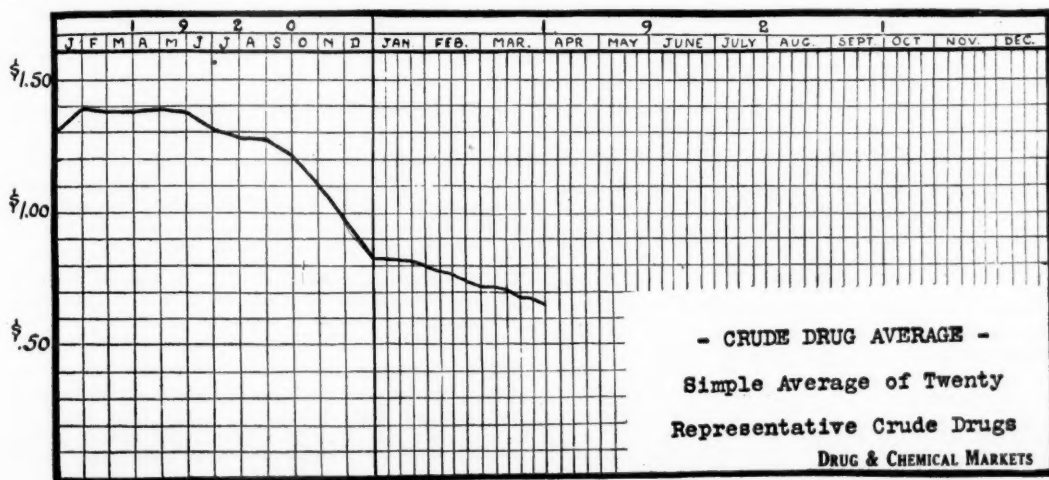
Pink—Quoted lower at \$1.25 a pound on the spot for what is said to be true root.

Rhubarb—High dried common round rhubarb root is quoted for shipment from China at 23½c a pound c.i.f. in this week's cables. On spot high cost material is still being cut in competition and on small demand. Spot whole rhubarb is openly named still at 40c but on firm business several sources are willing to shade this materially. Powder is named at 45c although less is reported possible on an order. One house still quotes 55c. No root on spot cost less than 48c to import.

John Clarke & Co. says of Jamaica ginger: "A continuance of the demand, for spot goods, both from the pharmaceutical and spice sources has entirely eliminated the available spot supply. Prices have advanced on nearby stuff and for shipment. Speculators in Jamaica seem to be following the plan which became familiar, in many articles during the war years, and it remains to be seen if the advance will hold. Reports from reliable sources indicate fairly liberal supplies in the interior of the island, but slow deliveries at the sea ports."

Dr. Carleton Simon and Ralph A. Oyler seized cocaine, morphine and other narcotics in a Brooklyn grocery store kept by Dominic Carello, and arrested five men and a woman. The consignment came from Germany and was valued at more than \$200,000.

Opium in bond March 1 amounted to 61,083 pounds, valued at \$462,250, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Balance from January was 66,245 pounds valued at \$470,845. Withdrawals were 5,162 pounds.



The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 777-778

OILS BERGAMOT AND ORANGE EASIER

Lemon Continues Weak—Further Pressure on Peppermint Prices—Cassia Being Shaded—Cloves Firm—Methyl Salicylate and Eucalyptol Off

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
No Advances			
Oil Bergamot, 50c lb.		Oil Orange, W. I., 10c lb.	
Oil Camphor, By-Prod., 1c lb.		Sicilian, 10c lb.	
Oil Cassia, Tech., 5c lb.		Oil Peppermint, 10c lb.	
Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb.		Oil Spearmint, 10c lb.	
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 1c lb.		Eucalyptol, 10c lb.	
		Methyl Salicylate, Resale, 5c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.31	.32	.34	.77
Oil Cloves	1.40	1.30	1.30	3.60
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.75	.85	2.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	7.00	7.00	7.00	12.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	3.00	3.10	3.25	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.75
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.65	.65	.70	.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coumarin	4.00	4.00	4.75	7.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.40	.45	.80
Vanillin .....	.65	.65	.65	.95
Average	2.74	2.79	2.86	4.54

Uncertainty and continued inactivity are still the features of the essential oil market. Trading is routine and prices variable, determinable more or less by the state of mind and the financial condition of individual sellers. The ever present holder who will beat any price to get business, continues to be a depressing factor, and it is really impossible to determine just how low some weak sellers will go in order to beat out a competitor in a similar position. Leading houses in the trade are doing a very limited business as a class owing to their refusal to bring their prices down to levels demanded by competition but unwarranted by cost of goods. In a number of items, the market is being set by distressed material which must be absorbed before a firmer position can be established.

The Messina essences are more or less weak, orange and bergamot being noted on the spot at lower levels with lemon continuing under pressure. Peppermint oil is easy and goods are being forced out by anxious holders whose chief aim now is to unload. Spearmint is soft. Weak holders of anise are shading prices. Cassia tends to slide off and is receiving little support. Citronella is easy. Expressed oil of limes continues in very small supply and is tightly held here. Clove oil retains a great portion of its firmness. Cedar wood prices are being shaded. Eucalyptol is down. Resellers are cutting methyl salicylate. Vanillin appears firmer at the recent reduction. Coumarin is weak.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Spot technical oil as imported is available on the spot at 60c a pound although several of the leading sellers report that they will not shade 65c. U. S.P. goods are quoted at 70c. London reports an easy market at 2s 4d while for shipment 2s 1d. Demand here is at a minimum in spite of the fact that present prices are about half of pre-war figures, \$1.40.

Oil Bay—Dull and under pressure at \$3.25 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Bergamot—The lack of demand and cheaper shipment figures for bergamot have induced spot sellers to reduce their prices to a basis of \$5.00 a pound with some dealers here quoting \$5.25. This is in comparison to a London market of about \$4.00 spot and \$3.75 c.i.f. for shipment from Sicily.

Oil Bois de Rose—Larger lots offering both on spot and for shipment. Plenty of very fine quality material available here at \$4.50 a pound with a very fair routine demand.

Oil Cajuput—Unchanged and dull at 70c for the native and 80c a pound quoted for the U.S.P. material. Holds quite steady.

Oil Camphor—Sassafrassy oil is easier here and now offered in drums at 9c a pound on spot. Demand is quiet. Jap white camphor oil is easy at 26c@28c a pound unchanged.

Oil Caraway—Generally quoted here at \$2.25 a pound with demand quiet. Raw material continues easy and under pressure. Sales of distress lots of caraway oil have been noted under two dollars.

Oil Cassia—Prices are subject to pressure and technical oil is offered freely at 85c@90c a pound on spot, as to seller. The Chinese situation is generally weak and desire to liquidate in primary markets is reflected in depression in Oriental products here. U.S.P. oil as to seller is quoted all the way from \$1.25 a pound up to \$1.50.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Prices are slightly easier on spot with drums offered at 55c spot while cans are quoted at 60c. Supplies are not heavy.

Oil Cedar Wood—Various qualities are obtainable here. The general market is about \$1.00@1.10 a pound as to seller and quantity.

Oil Citronella—The generally asked price for spot drums of Ceylon oil is 32c a pound. A broker, however, states 31c can be done with 30c as a possibility. Java oil is dead at 80c spot.

Cloves—The strength of cloves following the recent upward movement of the spice, appears to be quite well maintained on the spot. In fact, opinions indicate that prices have an upward tendency in spite of the routine nature of requirements. Spot goods are named at \$1.40@1.50 a pound for cans. In one quarter, it is stated \$1.35 can still be done.

Oil Coriander—Easy and in small request at \$18.00 a pound.

Oil Eucalyptus—Some shading on large lot business has been noted by receivers of recent large imports but the general run of the market for U.S.P. Australian is still 55c a pound. It is reported an inquiry for twenty cases recently brought out nothing under 53c.

Oil Geranium—Quiet but steady. African as to quality is available from \$7.00 a pound up to \$12.00 for very fine material. Bourbon holds at \$7.00@7.50 spot. A recent Marseilles cable gave 435 francs a kilo c.i.f. for pure African.

Oil Lavender—Unchanged and in comparatively small demand here. Prices still range from \$6.50 all the way up to \$11.00 or \$12.00 for prime quality goods, all however, U.S.P. Spike oil is still selling here under import cost, \$1.10 a pound being quoted on spot.

Oil Lemongrass—Quiet and easy at \$1.75 a pound on the spot with little interest being displayed.

Oil Lemon—Still dull with demand at a minimum for this season of the year. The spot market is 75c. Goods can be bought both higher and lower than this figure according to source of supply. Distress material might be purchased as low as 65c if the right seller is found but none of the regular channels are going under 75c. One house names \$1.00. Sicilian shippers hold at 65c c.i.f. for shipment. London spot sellers are naming all the way from 3s up to 4s.

Oil Limes—Only one holder here is said to have any supply of expressed oil of limes worth mentioning and he holds firmly at \$5.25 a pound spot. One or two small lots might be picked up outside of this source at \$4.90@5.00 but no order of a fair size can be filled at this level. Higher and scarce in London at 20s. Distilled oil of limes is weak at 80c a pound and in limited demand.

Oil Linaloe—Weak and in small demand here. Stocks are available at \$4.00 a pound spot but the quality is reported to be poor. Quoted up to \$4.50.

Oil Orange—Easier this week as demand falls off. Spot goods are now quoted at \$2.50 a pound for West Indian and \$2.65 for Sicilian oil. Bitter is named at \$2.50. A broker here claims a lot offered at \$2.40 is obtainable, but this figure is not concurred in by leading essential oil houses.

Oil Peppermint—Weak and still under pressure,—holders both in the country and on spot trying to force their goods out. Desire to unload on the part of anxious sellers is still forcing prices down. Spot goods in cases are quoted at \$3.00 a pound for natural oil and \$3.50 for the U.S.P. redistilled. Less than a case ranges from \$3.25 up while the U.S.P. runs up to \$4.00.

Oil Rosemary—Good quality rosemary oil is quoted here at 55c a pound. Technical oil in quantity can be bought down to 45c.

Oil Sandalwood—Holds at \$8.50 a pound on the spot. Demand is quiet and little or no change is noted in the general position. Mysore oil in London is 37s 6d spot with redistilled B.P. at 40s.

Oil Spearmint—Easier and weak with interest from consumers at low ebb. Prices are slightly lower at \$5.50 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Vetiver—In small demand and easy but unchanged at \$10.00@10.50 a pound for spot goods, standard brand.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—Easy and offered freely at \$2.60@2.75 a pound for medicinal quality on spot.

Coumarin—Manufacturers quote \$5.10 a pound without change. The resale market is weak at \$4.00 a pound spot with demand light.

Citral—Weak and dull at \$4.25 a pound in outside hands with the leading maker asking \$5.00.

Eucalyptol—The larger supply and easing of the oil was reflected in the price of eucalyptol which dropped ten cents this week and is now held here at 90c@95c a pound.

Methyl Salicylate—Manufacturers still quote 40c a pound in hundred pound lots as per the reduction from 45 a week ago. Resale goods, however, are now available at 35c on the spot. The weakness of salicylic acid holds its derivatives under pressure.

Vanillin—Following the reduction by leading makers to 65c last week, the market appeared firmer. Whether 60c can still be done in outside hands is not known but resellers are generally quoting 62½c. The firmer position of oil of cloves is a bullish factor.

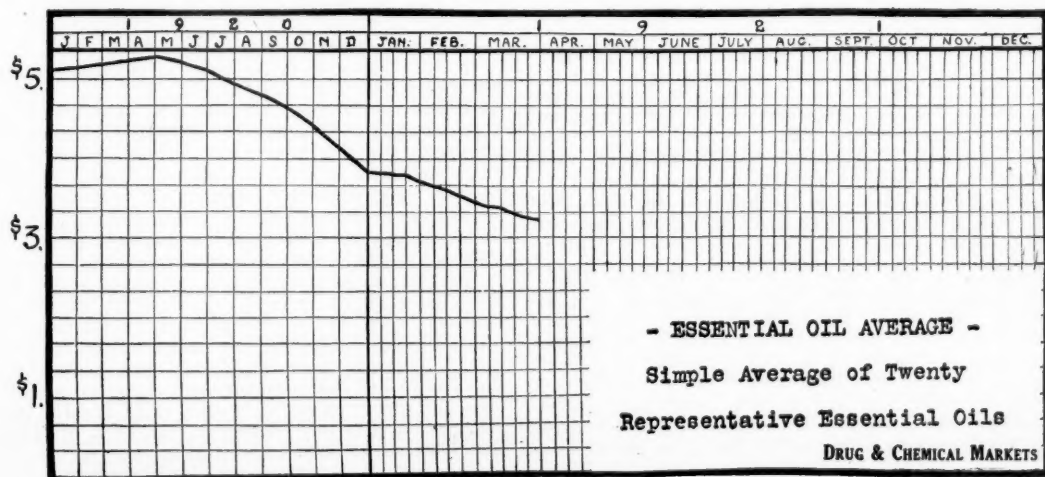
PERFUMES IN ARGENTINA

Cologne is one of the toilet articles most in demand in Argentina; consequently it has been manufactured in Buenos Aires for more than 20 years, writes Trade Commissioner Philip S. Smith. A few of the essential oils come from the United States, but the greater part come from the Grasse district of France. Some specialties such as lemon and other citrous extracts are supplied by Italy.

The alcohol is made locally and has a purity of over 96 per cent.

There is a wide range in the prices depending upon the perfumes used in the product and upon the simplicity of the container. The cheapest sells for 3.70 pesos (1 paper peso=\$0.424) per liter, put up in ordinary green glass. The more expensive brands are sold in bottles of fancy design which are etched or sand blasted. They retail at prices varying between 7.80 and 11 pesos the liter. Superior foreign cologne is now being sold at retail for 16 pesos per liter in liter sizes and in the plainest of bottles.

Since July 8, 1920, the arbitrary customhouse valuation (aforo) upon which duties are based has been increased 20 per cent, or from 2.50 pesos gold per liter to 3 pesos per liter making the corresponding import duty 1.71 pesos gold (1 gold peso=\$0.9648) per liter.



The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 779-780

REPARATION ACT STOPS PRICE DECLINES

British Crude Drug and Fine Chemical Markets Show Immediate Improvement — Drug Auctions Set for April 14—English Camphor and Castor Oil Firmer

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 5.—The Reparation Act enforcing collection on German exports, which went into effect on Monday of this week, has slowly and steadily decreased German exports to Great Britain. Prices are recovering, especially on pharmaceutical and other fine chemicals.

The Drug Auctions have been set for a week from Thursday and will be held on the 14th without further postponement. The Reparation Act has practically stopped declines in prices in both the crude drug and chemical lines. The market is firmer for amidopyrin, castor oil, hexamine, paraldehyde, English camphor, cadmium and oxalic acid.

Prices are easier for star anise oil, arsenic and turpentine.

London, March 26 (By Mail).—The signing of the Russian trade agreement, and the reparation demands on Germany, will in all probability have considerable effect on British markets. It is yet too early to speak confidently as to the effect of the German situation, but there is more inquiry for products usually imported from Germany, which may now not be so easily obtained.

Aspirin has already been advanced considerably, 3s per lb. having been paid, and 3s 3d being now asked for finest B.P. quality.

Benzoic acid is a little easier at 2s 3d per lb., and the same price is asked for soda benzoate.

Bromides have been put up by dealers, potassium salt being now quoted at 1s 1½d per lb., ammonia at 1s 2d, and soda at 1s 3d per lb.

Castor oil has again been advanced £3 per ton by British makers during the past week, pharmaceutical being now £55, first pressing £50, and second pressing £45 per ton, barrels included, ex mills, Hull.

Chloral hydrate has advanced, and is now from 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb. on spot.

Cod liver oil is again cheaper, New Lofoten oil being offered at from 95s to 100s per barrel c.i.f.

Guaiacol carbonate is now quoted at the advanced price of 19s to 20s per lb., though a lower bid might be entertained.

Menthol is quiet and easier, with sellers at 21s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi and Suzuki on spot.

Salicylates are dearer, in common with other synthetics value of the acid powder being 1s 3d per lb., and of the soda salt 2s 6d per lb.

Star aniseed oil is easier on the spot, at about 2s 6d per lb., for "Red Ship" brand.

Vermilion—English makers have reduced their prices, and now quote from 4s 8d to 4s 11d per lb., according to quantity.

BRITISH TO PROTECT KEY INDUSTRIES

London, April 5.—The British Government has submitted proposals to Parliament for a customs duty of 33½ per cent ad valorem for five years on articles produced by key industries, especially scientific instruments, optical glass, hosiery, magnetos, needles, metallic tungsten, synthetic organic chemicals except dyestuffs and all other fine chemicals. The Board of Trade may add to this list goods falling within the above classification.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.903
France (franc)	.193	.070
Italy (lira)	.193	.041
Germany (mark)	.238	.016
Japan (yen)	.499	.481
Spain (peseta)	.193	.140
Holland (guilder)	.402	.345
Belgium (franc)	.198	.073
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.173
Norway (crown)	.268	.161
Sweden (crown)	.263	.234
Denmark (crown)	.263	.188
Argentina (peso)	.424	.337
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.144
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.480
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.630
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.685
Russia (ruble)	.515	.006

JAPAN'S DYE INDUSTRY STAGNANT

Tokyo, March 1.—The dyestuff industry seems to be growing from bad to worse every day. The lifting of the customs duty imposed by the Japanese Government on dyestuffs gave relief for a while, but the subsequent depression in the Japanese fabric industry, coupled with the flooding of the market with imports, threw the business into a worse depression again.

The importation of artificial dry indigo, natural dry indigo, aniline salt, coal-tar dyes increased up to November of last year, as may be seen from the following:

	Kin	Yen
Artificial indigo	1,412,000	7,767,000
Natural indigo	313,000	2,302,000
Aniline dyes	3,216,000	14,666,000
Coal-tar dyes	86,000	456,000
Aniline salt	428,000	478,000

According to statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, dyestuffs now in Japan, excepting medium-quality dyes, are estimated at 5,000,000 kin, valued at something like yen 20,000,000, and the products in bonded warehouses would swell this total enormously.

The imports of German dyestuffs since last autumn amount to 200 tons up to the present, and more consignments are expected. Five ships have arrived at Kobe bringing German dyes and drugs which are to be applied toward the payment of the war indemnity.

ITALIAN CHEMICAL PRICES

Genoa, March 26.—Although the demand for heavy chemicals was small in February, a certain recovery took place at the close of the month. All offers of foreign chemicals encountered very serious competition on the part of the Italian works, especially when these made deliveries of the commoner products in their immediate neighborhood. German competition was felt mostly in the finer products of difficult production. The following changes took place: Alum, reduced from lire 250 to lire 200; borax crystals, increased from lire 420 to lire 455; bichromate of soda, remained at lire 1350; chlorate of potash, crystals, remained at lire 450; carbonate of soda, 98-100, reduced from lire 115 to lire 100; caustic soda, 75@78 per cent, reduced from lire 290 to lire 250; caustic soda, 70@72 per cent, reduced from lire 285 to lire 240; bleaching powder, from lire 125 to lire 140; sulfate of soda, powder, from lire 118 to lire 125; cream of tartar, 98@99 per cent, from lire 1800 to lire 1900 per 100 kgs.

CHEMICALS TO GERMANY FROM ALSACE*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Berlin, March 19.—According to paragraph 268 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, all raw materials and finished products of Alsace-Lorraine origin may be shipped duty-free to Germany for a period of five years dating from the day peace was concluded, providing the annual quantity entering Germany does not exceed the tonnage shipped to Germany during the years 1911-1913. The French Government has reserved the right to fix every year the kind of goods as well as the amount to be exported under this clause from Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. The tonnage of chemicals and allied products fixed for the second year—beginning on January 11, 1921, and ending January 10, 1922—appears in detail in the appended table:

Ordinary chemical products, acids	23,000 tons
Soda	97,000 "
Salt	70,000 "
Artificial Fertilizers	366,500 "
Pharmaceuticals, medicinals	1,200 "
Glue, gelatine	720 "
Glycerine, vaseline, lanoline	460 "
Fats, oils, vegetable fats, oleine	551 "
Sugar of all kinds	2,500 "
Mineral oils and fats	23,000 "
Asphaltum	5,750 "
Pitch, tar and derivatives	6,600 "
Starch and derivatives, etc.	2,230 "
Spirits of all kinds	5,500 Eng. gal.
Vinegar, dregs of wine, yeast	800 tons
Stearin, paraffin, candles and stearin products	375 "
Soaps of all kinds	960 "
Polishing, waxing, cleaning and greasing material	60 "
Chemical products: colors, dyes, varnish	6,500 "
Finished chalk, mastic	4,200 "
Ether, essential oils, cosmetics, scents	107 "
Explosives, sporting ammunition, combustibles, gas mantles	605 "

CHEMICAL PRICES IN TOKYO

Tokyo, March 1.—Citric acid is holding at a fixed price; 40 per cent is quoted at yen 10.50 to yen 12 per 100 pounds. Muriatic acid is yen 6.30 per 100 pounds. Sulfuric acid continues to decline, 66 per cent being now offered at yen 7 per 200 pounds.

Alkaline products, which are growing shorter, are well maintained. Bicarbonate of soda is still quoted at yen 11 per 112 pounds. American soda ash is yen 5.90 per 100 pounds. Caustic soda from the United States is above yen 7 per 100 pounds. Bichromate of potash, bichromate of soda and potassium prussiate are quoted at last month's prices, apparently because the visible stock is limited. Potassium prussiate yellow is quoted at yen 73 per 100 pounds. Bichromate of potash is yen 42 per 100 pounds.

Sulfate of copper which has been held at yen 28 per picul on the limited supply is now yen 27.50.

JAPAN'S OUTPUT OF MENTHOL

Tokyo, March 1.—The Government is encouraging the production of peppermint which has been neglected because of the high price of beans and other agricultural produce. It is thought the decreased output of peppermint is only temporary and that the production will soon be restored to 600,000 to 700,000 kin (one kin=1.325 lbs.). There are seven concerns in the country which are engaged in the manufacture of menthol and the output in 1918 was 640,000 kin.

BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES*Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association*

London, March 26.—The market is practically unchanged from last week, business is unsatisfactory, both home and export trade being unusually poor—especially foreign trade. Prices quoted now are estimated at much below the current cost of production and an advance is likely directly buyers come in the market and present stocks are cleared.

The situation in Germany at the moment is having a bad effect on business and there is no doubt that if the "reparation duty" of 50% is levied on all German goods it will have a detrimental effect on the market and on business generally. From the reports to hand it seems very unlikely that German sellers will carry out their contracts as it can be taken for granted that the German Government will not pass the necessary law that would make them liable to re-pay to the German exporter 50% which would be deducted when payment was made. Prices will probably firm up and in some cases may even advance in the products that have of late been freely imported from Germany.

Acetic acid supplies are still offering but business is only occasional. Glacial is about £62 per ton and 80% pure about £48 to £50 per ton. Alum, is still offering in limited supply at £18 10s to £19 per ton for lump in casks but the demand is very poor. Arsenic continues a very quiet market with quotations averaging about £50 per ton for best white powder.

Formaldehyde is quiet with prices fairly steady at about £120 to £125 per ton. Lithopone continues to be inquired for but actual business is not brisk; 30% continental Red Seal is about £31 to £32 per ton; Green Seal about £36 10s to £37, prices are firm owing to the German situation. Oxalic acid remains fairly steady at about 10d per lb. for imported material—home makers quoting about 1s 2½d per lb.

Potash, caustic, is offering as low as £47 to £48 per ton for 88-92% material—there is but the smallest of demands. The German situation will of course have a marked effect on this product. Potassium bichromate continues to be offered by makers at 1s 1d per lb., spot lots quoted at about 1s—there are very few sales. Potassium permanganate, commercial quality, is now quoted by makers at 2s per lb. whilst spot lots are freely offered at about 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb.

Soda ash, 58% light alkali, is on the market at about £9 10s per ton, f.o.b. but is not being called for; makers' prices for home trade unchanged at £8 10s per ton. Soda, caustic, is offering on spot at about £22 per ton but there is practically no demand and prices are easy. Makers' price unchanged at £24 10s per ton for home trade only. American 76% material quoted c.i.f. at about the same figure.

RUSSIA'S LOSS IN CHEMICAL OUTPUT

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce of New York issues a statement based on figures given by Soviet Chief Commissioner Rykoff of the Supreme Council of National Economy, Russia, showing the production of paints, oils, chemicals and other products before and after the war. During the first half of 1920 the production of paints and varnishes amounted to 33,000 poods, as against 1,500,000 poods during the corresponding period prior to 1914 (figuring a pood as 36 pounds), which shows a decrease of 97.8 per cent. In the same way production of alcohol shows a decrease in production of 95 per cent, sulfuric acid, 88.6 per cent; soda showed 88.6 per cent loss; chemical products, 89.6; soap and candles, 97.2, and tar, 25 per cent.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.55 — .73
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	— —
U.S.P., ex. toluene.....lb.	— .70
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	— .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10 — .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.27 — .28
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	.23 — .24
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	.19 — .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	— .27
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.27 — .28
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Chrysophanic.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	— .47
Powdered.....lb.	— .48
Second Hands.....lb.	.48 — .48½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.20 — .22
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	— 2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure.....lb.	.40 — .42
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40 — 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.60 — .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	— .60
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	— .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	— 4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20 — .22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.16½ — .17
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.lb.	.25 — .26
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.18 — .19
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	1.95 — 2.00
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.22 — .26
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	— .06
Sulfurous U.S.P.....lb.	.06 — .07
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Second Hands, Cryst.....lb.	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	— .36

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.27 — .28
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	1.60 — 2.25
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	.50 — .55
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	4.90 — 5.00
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.gal.	5.00 — 5.10
Second Hands, U.S.P.gal.	4.75 — 4.80
For Export, U.S.P.....gal.	.50 — .55
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....lb.	.80 — .89
97 p.c.....lb.	.83 — .92
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.gal.	.78 — .83
Pure.....gal.	1.15 — 1.25
Denatured, Complete.....gal.	.67 — .70
Second Hands.....lb.	.38 — .40
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Amidopyrine.....lb.	5.75 — 6.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.30 — .34
Carb.Dom.U.S.P.kegs, powd.....lb.	.09½ — .11
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.12 — .22
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.30 — 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.30
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.70 — .75
Persulfate.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40 — .42
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.05 — 3.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.16 — .17
Needle Powder.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	— 2.00
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ½s.oz.	— 13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00 — 27.50
Argols, red.....lb.	.07 — .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.85
Aspirin.....lb.	.55 — .73
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	9.00 — 18.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.....oz.	7.00 — 12.50
Barbital.....oz.	— 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.10 — .12
Dioxide.....lb.	— .23
Iodide.....lb.	— 5.15
Nitrate.....lb.	.10 — .11
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	— 3.30
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.90 — 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Berberine Hdchl.....lb.	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	— 2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	— 1.45
Subbenzoate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	— 2.65
Subgallate.....lb.	— 2.10
Subiodide.....lb.	— 3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	— 2.00
Subsalicylate.....lb.	— 2.00
Tannate.....lb.	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls, crystals.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified.....lb.	— .40
Bromoform.....lb.	— 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.22 — 1.25
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.30
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Second Hands.....lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Hydrobromide.....lb.	6.75 — 7.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.90
Phosphate.....lb.	9.50 — 10.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.70 — .75
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.18 — .19
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.65 — .70

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.lb.	— — .90
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— — .95
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— — .97½
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— — .99
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.....lb.	— — .65
Crude, Chinese.....lb.	.45 — .50
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Caramel.....gal.	.85 — .90
Carmine, No. 40.....lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Casein, C.P.....lb.	— .35
Technical.....lb.	.15 — .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60 — .65
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.02¼ — .02½
Heavy.....lb.	.02¼ — .02½
Drop.....lb.	— .02¼
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.07 — .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys.	
tals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	.85 — 1.01
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.43 — .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .93
Sulfate.....lb.	.55 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .54
Sulfate.....lb.	— .30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	— 8.00
Gran., Powd.....oz.	— 8.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.26 — .26½
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.34 — .37
Codine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	— 7.10
Hydrobromide.....oz.	— 5.70
Nitrate.....oz.	— 6.40
Phosphate.....oz.	— 5.80
Sulfate.....oz.	— 5.70
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	— 25.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	— 23.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .31
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	2.29 — 2.74
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.30 — .35
Cresosote, U.S.P.....lb.	.50 — .56
Carbonate.....lb.	2.35 — 2.50
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	— 27.00
15 gr. vials.....ea.	— 1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	41.00 — 42.50

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Diacetyl-Morphine
Glycerophosphates
Hexamethylenamine
Iodoform

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Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	—	.18	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	.50	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.34	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	.48
U.S.P., 1890, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.41	Cacodylate.....lb.	9.00	—	10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	—	.93
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.21	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	—	—	.12	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.....lb.	—	—	.94
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.05	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	.79
Chloride.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	2.75	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.30	Red.....lb.	—	—	3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				Oxalate, scales.....lb.	—	—	.95	Yellow.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	—	.15 1/4	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.63	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.03
Second Hands.....lb.	.15	—	.16	and Potassium.....lb.	—	—	.73	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.13
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.50	—	1.55	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.58	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.18
Glycerin.....lb.				Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.23
C. P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.94	With chalk.....lb.	—	—	.56
Cans.....lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19 1/4	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	.80	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.80
Dynamite, drums Incl.....lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.17	—	.22	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Milk, powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	3.05	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	1.00	—	1.50
Carbonate.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	3.00	Sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.52	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Imported.....gross	—	—	6.50	Comp. Powder.....lb.	.21	—	.24	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	5.30
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	20.00	—	23.50	Citrate.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	—	—	9.40
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	23.50	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.....lb.	.15	—	.16	Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	—	—	8.50
Sulfate.....oz.	—	—	23.50	Technical, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	—	—	9.98
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots				Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.50
4-oz. bottles.....gross	9.25	—	9.50	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	—	3.30	Granular.....lb.	—	—	6.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross	14.25	—	14.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	6.50
12-oz. bottles.....gross	19.50	—	19.75	Oxide.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.80	—	1.55
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Pancreatin.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00	—	40.00	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	.50	Papain.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	25.00	—	32.50	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs.	1.40	—	1.50	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal.	3.10	—	3.60
Sulfate.....oz.	25.00	—	32.50	U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	.60	—	.67 1/4
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.				Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	—	3.75	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	—	.06
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.90	—	4.00	Iodide.....lb.	4.65	—	6.00	Cream White.....lb.	—	—	.08
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	—	5.00	Sulfate, crystals.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Lily White.....lb.	—	—	.12
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	6.00	Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Snow White.....lb.	—	—	.13
				Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ca.	45.00	—	50.00	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	—	.51	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	—	—	.35
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	—	.56	Pilocarpine.....oz.	8.00	—	8.50
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.58	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	1.30	—	1.35

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Podophyllin	lb.	—	6.00	Quinine Dicarboxate	oz.	—	4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.			
Potassium acetate	lb.	.55	.60	Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	—	1.60	VIII	lb.	—	.70
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.14	.15	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	.96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.	lb.	—	.85
Bisulfate	lb.	.40	.45	Japanese	oz.	—	.90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Bromate	lb.	.65	.70	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.15	2.20
Bromide Crystals, bulk...	lb.	.29	.30	Phosphate	oz.	—	.96	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.25
Granulated	lb.	.29	.30	Salicylate	oz.	—	.96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Second Hands	lb.	—	.20	Quindine Alk., crystals, tins.	oz.	—	1.07	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.55
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.32	Sulfate, tins	oz.	—	.71	Peroxide	lb.	.58	.65
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	—	.50	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	2.50	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran...	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
U.S.P. purified	lb.	—	.40	Technical, See Intermediates				Recryst.	lb.	.14	.15
Chlorate	lb.	.08	.18	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	.25	.27	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.33
Chromate, cryst. yellow,	tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	—	.50	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.25	.27	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.75	2.00	
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.40	Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	1.50	Sparteine Sulfate	oz.	.95	1.50
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	1.85	1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	2.00	2.75	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.	lb.	—	.34
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	3.75	4.00	U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	2.00	2.75	Carbonate, pure	lb.	.30	.35
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.10	1.15	Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.70	6.00	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.40	3.00	Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	.90	Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.13	.14
Lactaphosphate	oz.	.90	1.00	Saltol, Double ref. bbls.	lb.	.09 1/4	.12 3/4	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	lb.	.66	.70	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	110.00	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	1.85	1.95
Oxalate	lb.	.36	.37	Powdered	lb.	—	110.00	Acetate	oz.	—	1.95
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	1.35	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	.21 1/4	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.00	1.10	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.	oz.	.39	.40	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.85
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	—	1.25	Nucleinate	oz.	.35	.45	Nitrate	oz.	—	1.95
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	7.00	7.25	Protein	oz.	—	.40	Sulfate, crystals, bulk.	oz.	—	1.55
Procaine, oz. bottles.	5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60	Colloidal	oz.	—	2.00	Sugar of Milk, Powder.	lb.	.20	.22
Pumice Stone, lump.	lb.	.04	.06	Soap, Castile, white pure.	lb.	.20	.22	Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	.26	.27
Powdered	lb.	.02 1/2	.03	Conti's	lb.	—	.25	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.41	.42
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	3.00	Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.36	.38	Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	7.50
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	.78	Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.08	.09	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	6.00
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.62	Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	.29	Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.15	2.70
Second Hands, Java.	oz.	.62	.63	Benzate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.65	.75	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.	100 lbs.	2.50	3.15
Second Hands, Jap.	oz.	.61	.62	Ricarb. U.S.P. powd., bbls.	lb.	—	.02 3/4	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.65
Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	.65	.68	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	—	.27	Precip. U.S.P.	lb.	.21 1/2	.22 1/2
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	.70	Second Hands	lb.	.27	.28	Lac Sulfur	lb.	.09	.10
Japanese	oz.	—	.65	Caedylate	lb.	4.00	5.00	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.34	.37
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.05	Caustic, U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide				U.S.P.	lb.	.42 1/2	.43
Acetate	oz.	—	1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.				Talcum, Amer., bags.	100 lbs.	—	1.50
Benzate	oz.	—	1.06	Crystals, c.b., 10.	lb.	.13	.14	Purified	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Citrate	oz.	—	1.06	Granular, c.b., 10.	lb.	—	.18				
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	1.06	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/4				

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Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	—	.65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70	—	8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	10.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals				
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.50	—	.52
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes				
Tribromophenol	lb.	—	—	.90
Trional	oz.	.52	—	.53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,				
bbl.	gal.	1.25	—	1.30
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stearate	lb.	.29	—	.35
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½

Heavy Chemicals

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Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	5.50	—	6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	9.16	—	9.41
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.75	—	10.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys. 100 lbs.	11.00	—	11.75
Second Hands	100 lbs.	—	—
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c. lb.	.40	—	.42
Pure, 40 p.c. ....	.50	—	.52
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls. lb.	.07½	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys. ....	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys. ....	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys. ....	.16	—	.17
White Acid .....	.34	—	.35
Lactic, 22 p.c. ....	.04½	—	.05
50 per cent pure.	—	—	.35
Technical	—	—	.15
80 p.c. tech.	—	—	.22
Mixed, Nitric .....	.10	—	.11
Sulfuric .....	.01½	—	.01½
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys. 100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
20 deg. carboys.	1.65	—	2.25
22 deg. carboys.	1.90	—	2.50

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free chys.			
18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
38 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
40 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
42 deg. carboys.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.18	— .19
Syrupy, 65 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	— 21.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkstn	23.00	—	25.00
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	37.50
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	75.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.13	— .14
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled. lb.		.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump.	lb.	.04	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chrome	lb.	.14	— .15
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys. lb.		.04	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .60
Sulfate Iron free.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.31
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	— .45
Imported	lb.	.26	— .28
Ammonium Carbonate	lb.	.07	— .09½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09½
20 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .08½
18 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
16 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07½

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.08	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Granulated, white	lb.	.10	— .10½
Imported	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulfate, dble. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Dom., Bulk, wks.	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.00
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15	— .17
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	.60
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	.35
Vermillion	lb.	—	.55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Red	lb.	.12	— .14
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	— 87.50
Imported	ton	65.00	— 75.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Carbonate works	ton	85.00	— 90.00
Imported, natural.	ton	—	65.00
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .13
Barytes, floated, white.	ton	29.50	— 30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks.	ton	—	100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	—	—	2.75
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	3.00
Second Hands, Spot.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.60
Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs.	—	2.40
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	.40
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	.04½	— .05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	35.75
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	— .15
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.07	— .08½
Carbon black	lb.	.12	— .20
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.10½	— .12
Cobalt Oxide	3.00	—	3.10
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide	lb.	.50	— .63
Oxide	lb.	.17½	— .18
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.28	— .33
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.25	— 6.00

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Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	.75 — 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45 — .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.ton	— —17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.109 — .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	— —.42½	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.28 — .30
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07 — .07½	Trichloride ....lb.	.60 — .65	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb.	.18 — .19
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.05½ — .06½	Plaster of Paris. ....bbl.	4.25 — 4.30	75-76 p.c. ....lb.	.23 — .26
Flake White ....lb.	.16½ — .17½	True Dental ....bbl.	4.35 — 4.60	Fluoride ....lb.	.12 — .14
Fluorspar, Powdered ....ton	30.00 — 35.00	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.14 — .16	Hydrosulfite ....lb.	.85 — 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50 — 25.00	Second Hands ....lb.	.09½ — .10	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. 100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.25
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00 — 17.00	Imported ....lb.	.10 — .12	Granulated ....100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.75
Imported ....ton	35.00 — 40.00	70-75% ....lb.	.12 — .13	Nitrate, crude ....100 lbs.	2.60 — 2.65
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	— — 1.50	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.12½ — .13	Double refined ....lb.	.05 — .05½
Refined ....gal.	— — 3.25	Binoxalate, tech. ....lb.	.50 — .55	Nitrite ....lb.	.06 — .07
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.133 — .14½	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.07½ — .08½	Peroxide ....lb.	.35 — .38
White Cakes ....lb.	.134 — .13½	Hydrated ....lb.	.09 — .11½	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb.	.06½ — .07
Granulated ....lb.	.134 — .13½	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	— —	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.08½ — .09
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.12½ — .12½	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	— —	Technical ....lb.	.04½ — .05
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.17 — .17½	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.10½ — .14½	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25 — .30
Paste ....lb.	.08½ — .09	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12 — .15	Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.13 — .13½
Nitrate ....lb.	— — .15	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12 — .15	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs.	3.12½ — 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.084 — .09	Imported ....lb.	.08 — .09½	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.00
Red, American ....lb.	.094 — .09½	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit	1.15 — 1.20	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.06½ — .07½
Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.074 — .07½	Shipment ....unit	— —	30 p.c. crystals ....lb.	.03½ — .03¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	.08 — .08½	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40 — .42	Sulfate, Gl'p salt. ....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.00
dry ....lb.	.10½ — .13	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19 — .20	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.80 — .85
in Oil ....lb.	.06 — .07	Permanganate, Com'l ....lb.	.35 — .38	Strontium Nitrate ....lb.	.13 — .14
Lithopone ....lb.	.03 — .03½	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	— —	Carbonate ....lb.	.29 — .30
Acetate ....100 lbs.	1.50 — 2.00	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.35 — .40	Sulfur Chloride, red. ....lb.	.07 — .08
Sulfur solution ....gal.	.15 — .20	Yellow ....lb.	.29 — .31	Yellow ....lb.	.06 — .07
Magnesite ....ton	72.00 — 75.00	Sulfate ....unit	1.75 — 1.80	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....lb.	.08 — .09
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. 100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.75	Salt, tech. ....ton	— —17.00	Sulfur, crude ....ton	20.00 — 25.00
Imported ....100 lbs.	— — 1.50	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton	35.00 — 40.00	Flour Com'l., bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.45 — 2.00
Shipment ....100 lbs.	— — 1.15	Saltpetre ....lb.	.094 — .124	Roll, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.60
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.10½ — .12	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	1.90 — 2.10	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.05
Chloride, fused ....ton	— — 45.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. 100 lbs.	1.72½ — 2.05	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.25 — .26
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.20 — .21	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	— — 2.25	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.34 — .37
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	55.00 — 60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. 100 lbs.	1.82½ — 2.15	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.18 — .20
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00 — 70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.50 — 3.60	Crystals ....lb.	.27½ — .28½
Sulfate ....lb.	.20 — .22	Basis, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	— — 3.50	Oxide ....lb.	.40 — .45
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.40 — .45	Ground, 76 p.c. wks. 100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Whiting ....100 lbs.	1.15 — 1.75
Salts, single ....lb.	.14 — .16	Flake, works, 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.16 — .18
double ....lb.	.15 — .16	Sodium Acetate ....lb.	.06½ — .07½	Chloride, Fused ....lb.	.08 — .12
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	5.60 — 6.00	Bichromate ....lb.	.073 — .08	Granulated ....lb.	.13 — .13½
Orange Mineral ....lb.	.14 — .14½	Bicarbonate ....100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.05	Cyanide ....lb.	.45 — .47
Paris Green ....lb.	.28 — .30	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton	5.00 — 6.00	Oxide, French ....lb.	.114 — .134
Phosphorus red ....lb.	— — .50	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.06 — .06½	American ....lb.	.084 — .11
Yellowlb.	— — .35	Carbonate Sal. bbls. 100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.25	Sulfatelb.	.03½ — .04
		Chloratelb.	— — .08½		



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Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	- 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	- .33
90%	gal.	.25	- .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	- .97
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.95	- 1.02
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	- .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.26	- .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37½	- .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Flake	lb.	.08½	- .09½
Second Hands	lb.	.08	- .08½
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.10	- .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	25	.31	
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36½	- .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52½	- .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	- .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	- .50½
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	- .55½
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	- .65½

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Acid B	lb.	—	- 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	- .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.50	- .60
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Acid H	lb.	1.25	- 1.66
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.50	- .60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	- .75
Refined	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	- .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	- .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.22	- .23
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	.32	- .34
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.28	- .30
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Aminozobenzene	lb.	—	- 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.95	- 2.30
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.30
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.20	- .28
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	- .28
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	- .50
Second Hands	lb.	—	- .45
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	- .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	- .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.60	- .65
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	- 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	6.00	- 6.20
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07½	- .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.50	- .55
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	- .60
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.33	- .34
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	- .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	- .28

Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .76
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.70	- .75
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Monothylaniline	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.34	- .45
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	- .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	- 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	- 1.05
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	- .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	- .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	- .35
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	- .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	- .18
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	- .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	- .16
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.90	- 1.10
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
"R" Salt	lb.	.75	- .80
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.46
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75	- .80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.90	- .94
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .10



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Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	—	.65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.40	—	1.70
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine	lb.	.45	—	.50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	—	.80
Orange III	lb.	.60	—	.75
Red	lb.	1.30	—	2.60
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—	1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	—	.85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85	—	.90
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.80
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	—	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 8BX.	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurlin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Geramin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	—	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	—	1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow G.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom. lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Chrome Blue .....lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Chrome Brown .....lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow .....lb.	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin .....lb.	2.80	— 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.85	—	.95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G, Domestic.	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	16.00	—	20.00
Safranin	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	5.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	—	—	6.00



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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	—	.31
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25	
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.05¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¾
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.08	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.48	—	.62
*Technical	lb.	.40	—	.42
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13¾
500-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.60	—	3.98
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.63
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.58	—	3.06
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.48	—	2.96
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Medium grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02¾	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.....	ton	72.00	—	75.00
Bark, S. A	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	30.00	—	35.00
J2	ton	25.00	—	30.00
B1	ton	33.00	—	35.00
B2	ton	30.00	—	33.00
R2	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	26.00	—	32.00
Beard, 40 p.c.....	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	75.00

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.0314	.0312
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.0934	.0934
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.09	.0912
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.0712	.0812
Common.....lb.	.0514	.06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08	.0812
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.0512	.0514
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0414	.0412
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	.0814
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0912	.10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0612	.0712
Myrohalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0712	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.12	.1212
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.....lb.	.07	.0712
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0614	.07
Tanks.....lb.	.0614	.0612
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.04	.0414
Barrels.....lb.	.0414	.05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.08	.0512
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.0512	.06
Clarified.....lb.	.06	.07
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01	.0114
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0212	.0314
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07	.09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.50	.55
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....bbl.	25.00	26.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	25.00	26.00
Degras, American.....lb.	.05	.0514
English.....lb.	.06	.0612
Neutral.....lb.	—	—

Herring.....gal.	—	.40
Horse.....lb.	.0714	.08
Lard prime.....gal.	1.20	1.25
Off prime.....gal.	—	.90
No. 1.....gal.	—	.70
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	—	.75
No. 2.....gal.	—	.70
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	—	.45
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	—	.47
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.49
Blown.....gal.	—	.54
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	.28	.30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	1.00
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.95
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.90
Pure.....gal.	—	.80
Oleo, Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	.12
No. 2.....lb.	.0914	.0912
No. 3.....lb.	.0814	.0812
Red Distilled.....lb.	—	.0714
Saponified.....lb.	—	.0712
Sod.....gal.	.53	.55
Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.73
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	.11	.1112
Double pressed.....lb.	.1112	.12
Triple pressed.....lb.	.13	.1314
Tallow, acidless.....gal.	—	.75
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	.85
Bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.90
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.0414	.0412
No. 2.....lb.	.0314	.0414

Greases, Lards, Tallowes

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	—	.0614
Yellow.....lb.	.0412	.05
Brown.....lb.	.03	.0314
House.....lb.	—	.0412

Lard City.....lb.	—	.1134
Compound.....lb.	.0914	.10
Stearine, lard.....lb.	—	.1312
Oleo.....lb.	.07	.0714
Tallow, edible.....lb.	—	.0612
City, Special, loose.....lb.	—	.05
(Chicago Markets)		
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.06	.0614
City Fancy.....lb.	.0514	.06
Prime Packers.....lb.	.0512	.0514
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.0514	.0514
"B" White.....lb.	.0412	.0414
Yellow.....lb.	.0314	.04
Brown.....lb.	.0314	.0312
Bone.....lb.	.0212	.03
House.....lb.	.0314	.0312
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.0614	.0614
Lard leaf.....lb.	—	.1014

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	.0914	.10
Cases.....lb.	.1014	.11
No. 3.....lb.	.0814	.09
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.0912	.0914
Coast, bbls.....lb.	—	.08
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.0914	.0914
"Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.08	.0814
Cochin, bbls, Dom.....lb.	.1014	.1012
"Tanks.....lb.	—	.0914
Manilla, tanks, coast.....lb.	.0714	.0714
Edible.....lb.	.11	.1112
Copra, Pacific Coast.....lb.	.04	.0412
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.1014	.1014
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.0614	.0612
Barrels.....lb.	.0714	.0714
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.0814	.0812
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills, in buyers' tanks.....lb.	—	.04
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.0514	.0712
*White.....lb.	—	—
Winter yellow.....lb.	.0914	.10
*Nominal		

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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.65
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.68
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.71
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	—	.58
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	.54	—	.57
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.40	—	1.70
Edible.....gal.	2.00	—	2.50
Foots.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Shipment.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.95	—	1.00
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls. 8 lbs.....gal.	1.05	—	1.08
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.80	—	1.90
Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Apr.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 3/4
Futures.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 3/4
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Edible.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	30.00	—	35.00
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—	39.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—	42.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.....gal.	—	—	.60
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.58
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.56
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	—	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	4.90
D.....	—	—	5.15
E.....	—	—	5.15
F.....	—	—	5.15
G.....	—	—	5.15
H.....	—	—	5.15
I.....	—	—	5.15
K.....	—	—	5.15
M.....	—	—	5.75
N.....	—	—	6.00
WG.....	—	—	6.65
WW.....	—	—	6.75
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.40
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.43
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	14.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	14.75

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble bags.....100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	—	—	45.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	3.50	—	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.60	—	2.65
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.75	—	.10

Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	11.00	—	11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	15.00	—	15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	1.15	—	1.20
Shipment.....unit	—	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	1.75	—	1.90

Metals

Tin Straits.....cwt.	28.75	—	29.25
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	—
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	—	13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	12.75
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	12.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—	4.25
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—
Prompt.....cwt.	5.10	—	5.15
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	5.12 1/2	—	5.25
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	23.00	—	24.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.35	—	.40
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—	4.50
Mercury.....flask	45.00	—	46.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	70.00	—	73.00
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	300.00
Palladium.....oz.	65.00	—	70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	2.60
Bolivian.....	—	—	2.75
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	3.75
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.99 1/4
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.57



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 Barium Chloride Prime White Cryst.
 Naphthalene Flakes and Balls Refined
 Acetate Soda
 Barium Nitrate
 Strontia Nitrate
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 Permanganate Potash U.S.P. and Tech.
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MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	— .56
No. 2.....lb.	.50	— .52
No. 3.....lb.	.40	— .43
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	— 1.65
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.32	— .33
Sweet.....lb.	.35	— .37
Meal.....lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	— 8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	— 23.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered.....lb.	.16	— .18
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .90
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	— 2.35
Powdered.....lb.	—	— 2.65
Castoreum.....lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	— .05
Civet.....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Colocyath, Apples.....lb.	.35	— .37
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.34	— .36
Spanish Apples.....lb.	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.20	— .22
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.80	— .85
Small.....lb.	.80	— .85
French.....lb.	.20	— .22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	— .35
Reeds.....lb.	.85	— .90
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.23	— .24
Guarana.....lb.	.80	— .85
Honey Calif.....lb.	.11	— .12

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.25	— .30
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.25	— .30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar).....lb.	—	— 10.00
Russian.....lb.	—	— 5.00
*Kamala.....lb.	—	— .10
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.09	— .10
Leeches.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Lupulin.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Lycopodium.....lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	— .85
Small flake.....lb.	.45	— .46
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.12	— .13
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Tonquin.....oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Tonquin.....oz.	40.00	— 42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.27	— .28
Aleppy.....lb.	.24	— .25
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .19
Poppy Heads.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	— .09
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	.50	— .55
Ground.....lb.	.60	— .62
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28	— .30
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	—	— .06
Kegs.....per keg	5.25	— 5.50
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Artificial.....lb.	.13	— .14
Spirita, see Naval Stores.		
*Nominal		

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para.....lb.	.25	— .26
South American.....lb.	.35	— .38
Fir, Canada.....gal.	—	— 14.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Peru.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Tolu.....lb.	.35	— .40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.25	— .27
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	— .21
Barberry.....lb.	—	— .58
Bayberry.....lb.	.17	— .18
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.42	— .45
of Tree.....lb.	.23	— .25
Buckthorn.....lb.	.11	— .12
Canella.....lb.	—	— .50
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.13½	— .17
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.45	— .46
Siftings.....lb.	.30	— .32
Chestnut.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, quills.....lb.	.35	— .40
Broken.....lb.	.30	— .35
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	—	—
Broken.....lb.	.40	— .45
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	—	—
Condurango.....lb.	—	— .11
Cotton Root.....lb.	.25	— .27
*Cramp (true).....lb.	—	— .60
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	—	— .15
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	— .10
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.65	— .67
Grinding.....lb.	—	— .25
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .28
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.45	— .50
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereum.....lb.	—	— .15
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	— .08½
White.....lb.	.08	— .08½
*Nominal		

Grain Alcohol

Cologne Spirits Denatured
Domestic---Export

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Industrial Chemicals

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MALT
SYRUP

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Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Sweet09	—	.10
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.26	—	.27
Northern .....	.26	—	.27
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.18	—	.20
of Fruit .....	.18	—	.20
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.23	—	.25
Select .....	.32	—	.33
Simaruba	—	—	.25
Soap whole .....	.10½	—	.11
Cut .....	.15	—	.16
Crushed .....	.14	—	.14½
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.80	—	.82
of Tree .....	.35	—	.36
Willow, Black .....	.06	—	.06½
White .....	.15	—	.16
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.06	—	.06½
White Poplar .....	.04	—	.04½
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Thick Rosed .....	.12	—	.13
Thin Natural .....	.10	—	.12
Thick Natural .....	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel .....	.08	—	.09

BEANS

Calabar	—	—	.20
Cassia Fistula .....	.11	—	.12
Castor .....	.03	—	.03½
St. Ignatius .....	.38	—	.40
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.03	—	.05
Tonka, Angostura	1.30	—	1.35
Para	—	—	1.25
Surinam .....	.80	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	3.75	—	4.50
Cuts	3.00	—	3.50
Bourbon	1.75	—	2.50
South American	2.75	—	3.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Green Label	1.10	—	1.25

BERRIES			
Cubeb, ordinary	1.20	—	1.25
XX	1.25	—	1.30
Powdered	1.25	—	1.30
Fish .....	.18	—	.19
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Juniper .....	.03¾	—	.04
Laurel .....	.08	—	.10
Poke	—	—	.20
Prickly Ash .....	.12	—	.13
Saw Palmetto .....	.119	—	.20
Sloe .....	.20	—	.22

FLOWERS

Arnica .....	.15	—	.16
Borage .....	.35	—	.40
Calendula Petals .....	.95	—	1.00
Chamomile German .....	.25	—	.26
Hungarian true .....	.25	—	.26
Hungarian style .....	.25	—	.26
Roman	—	—	.20
Clover Tops .....	.11	—	.12
Dogwood .....	.17	—	.18
Elder .....	.45	—	.48
Insect, open whole.....lb.	—	—	.30
Closed whole	—	—	.32
Powder			
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.25
100 p.c. Pure.....lb.	—	—	.40
Kousso	—	—	.60
Lavender .....	.23	—	.24
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Without Leaves .....	.30	—	.32
Malva, blue .....	.55	—	.60
*Black	—	—	—
Mullein	—	—	1.00
Orange	1.25	—	1.30
Poppy, red .....	.90	—	1.00
Rosemary .....	.60	—	.65
Saffron, American	—	—	.80
Valencia	—	—	13.00
Tilla (see Linden)			
*Nominal			

GUMS			
Aloes, Barbados	—	—	.75
Cape .....	.11	—	.12
Curacao, cases .....	.08½	—	.09
Socrotine, whole	—	—	.50
*Ammoniac, tears	—	—	—
Powdered	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts .....	.27	—	.28
Seconds .....	.24	—	.25
Sorts Amber .....	.10	—	.11
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.21	—	.23
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....lb.	.50	—	.70
Powdered	1.30	—	1.50
Benzoin, Siam .....	.80	—	1.00
Sumatra .....	.26	—	.27
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list			
Catechu .....	.11	—	.12
Chicle .....	.80	—	1.00
Damar .....	.19	—	.20
Euphorbium	—	—	.22
Powdered	—	—	.50
Galbanum	—	—	1.35
Gambier .....	.07½	—	.08
Gamboge	—	—	1.10
Guaiac .....	.42	—	.45
Hemlock .....	.83	—	.90
Kino	—	—	.50
Mastic .....	.55	—	.60
Myrrh, Select .....	.60	—	.62
Sorts .....	.55	—	.60
Olibanum, siftings .....	.13½	—	.14
Tears .....	.15	—	.17
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac .....	.38	—	.40
Spruce	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs			
Thus07	—	.08
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Seconds	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	1.75	—	2.00

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962	dl-Alpha-Aminocaprylic Acid
964 *	Bromoacetic Acid
971 *	Alpha-Bromo-n-butyric Acid
P970 *	Bromohydroquinone (Pract)
972 *	Cyclohexanone
965 *	Ethyl Trichloroacetate
967 *	p-Menthane
969 *	Salicylamide
P966 *	Sodium 1-Naphthol-2-sulfonate
963	Tetranitrophenol sulfonphthalein

Of the above list all those distinguished by an asterisk
have been prepared or purified in our laboratory.

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SHELLAC

D. C.lb.	.90	—	1.00
Diamond "I"lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fine Orangelb.	.65	—	.66
Second Orangelb.	.60	—	.62
T. N. ....lb.	.45	—	.48
Button ....lb.	.85	—	.90
Regular bleached ....lb.	.50	—	.55
Bone dry ....lb.	.60	—	.65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	—	—	.55
Balmory ....lb.	.15	—	.17
Bay, true ....lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Long ....lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported ....lb.	—	—	—
American ....lb.	—	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.09	—	.11
Conium ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Corn Silk ....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Damiaa ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Digitalis ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Grindella Robusta ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Hernbane, German ....lb.	—	—	—
Russian ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Henna ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Horehound ....lb.	.11	—	.11½
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	—	.34

Laurel ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	—	.33
Lobelia ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Matteo ....lb.	.21	—	.22
Marjoram, German ....lb.	.20	—	.22
French ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.10	—	.15
Peppermint, American ....lb.	—	—	.30
Pichi ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	—	.19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—	.75
Queen of the Meadow ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red ....lb.	.50	—	.55
Rosemary ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
Rue ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Greek ....lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Spanish ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Savory ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Senna, Alexandria, whole ....lb.	.75	—	.80
Half Leaf ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Siftings ....lb.	.12	—	.15
Tinnevely ....lb.	.15	—	.20
Pods ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.18
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Spearmlnt, American ....lb.	—	—	.30
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium ....lb.	.23	—	.25
Tansy ....lb.	.16	—	.20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
French ....lb.	.12	—	.12½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.08½	—	.06
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.17	—	.18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Aletris (Unicorn true) ....lb.	.70	—	.75
Alkanet ....lb.	.27	—	.28
Althea, cut ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Whole ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Arnica ....lb.	—	—	.75
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	—	—	.10
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Belladonna ....lb.	—	—	.35
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	—	.20
Beth ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Blueflag ....lb.	.55	—	.60
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Burdock, Imported ....lb.	.13	—	.15
American ....lb.	.13	—	.15
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Blue ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Colchicum ....lb.	.35	—	.36
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.06½	—	.07
*Comfrey ....lb.	—	—	.45
Culver's ....lb.	.24	—	.25
Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	—	—	.16
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Cut Bermuda ....lb.	—	—	—
Echinacea ....lb.	.60	—	.65
Elecampanelb.	—	—	.18
Galangallb.	.12	—	.14
Gelsemiumlb.	—	—	.20
Gentianlb.	.09	—	.10
Geraniumlb.	—	—	.18
*Nominal			

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Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	—	.25
See Spices			
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	— 5.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Southern wild	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Gold Seal	lb.	—	4.50
Powdered	lb.	—	5.50
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	.80
White, Domestic	lb.	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Imported Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Helonias (Uncorn false)	lb.	.70	— .75
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	2.65
Rio whole	lb.	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	2.65
Jalap, whole	lb.	.25	— .40
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	— .18
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	1.00
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	—	.08
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Lovage	lb.	.65	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.18	— .20
Mandrake	lb.	—	.11
Musk, Russian	lb.	—	1.10
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.09	— .09½
Verona	lb.	.06	— .07
Fingers	lb.	.78	— .80
Paricra Brava	lb.	.28	— .26
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .30
Pink true	lb.	—	1.25
Pleurisy	lb.	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhatany	lb.	.10	— .11
Rhubarb			
High Dried	lb.	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	—	.45
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.55	— .60
American	lb.	.35	— .38
Mexican	lb.	.38	— .40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	— .06½

Senega, Northern	lb.	.70	— .75
Southern	lb.	—	—
*Serpentaria	lb.	—	2.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.32	— .35
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .30
Spikenard	lb.	.07	— .07½
Squill, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Stillingia	lb.	.12	— .13
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.06	— .06½
Aleppy	lb.	.06	— .06½
China	lb.	.06	— .06½
Uncorn false, See Helonias			
True, See Aletris			
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.14	— .16
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	.15
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	.30

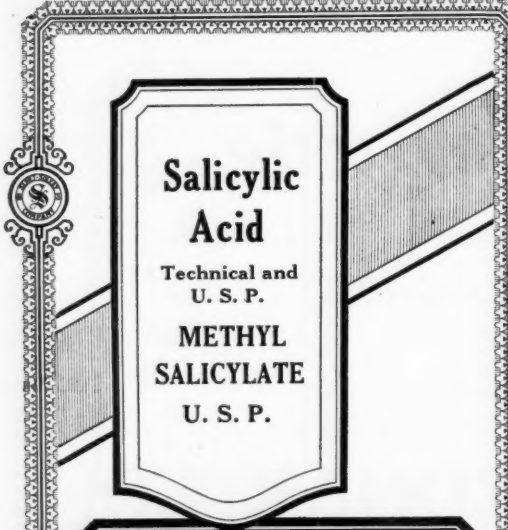
SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	.21
Star	lb.	.16½	— .17
Spanish	lb.	.14	— .15
Annatto	lb.	.03	— .05½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.05½	— .06
South American	lb.	.03½	— .04
Caraway, African	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dutch	lb.	.06	— .06½
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Decorticated	lb.	.49	— .50
Celery	lb.	.13	— .13½
Colchicum	lb.	—	.60
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bleached	lb.	—	.07
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.05½	— .06
Dill	lb.	.06	— .06½
Fennel, French	lb.	.08½	— .10
German	lb.	.08	— .10
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	—	12.50
Ground	lb.	.06½	— .07
*Nominal			

Foenugreek	lb.	.02	— .02½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chilian	lb.	.05	— .05½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10	— .10½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06½	— .07
California, Brown	lb.	.06½	— .06
Yellow	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07½	— .08
English, Yellow	lb.	.05½	— .06
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.06½	— .07
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.04½	— .05
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09½	— .10
Turkish	lb.	.09	— .09½
Blue Indian	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Indian	lb.	.07	— .07½
Quince	lb.	.90	— .95
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Japanese, small	lb.	.08	— .08½
Domestic	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla	lb.	.12	— .13½
Stramonium	lb.	—	.25
Strophanthus, Hlpidus	lb.	—	—
Kombe	lb.	.90	— .95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.04½	— .05
South American	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Worm, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Levant	lb.	1.10	— 1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	— .19
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.26	— .27
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.08½	— .09
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23	— .30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.26	— .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27	— .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .24



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Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Amboyas	lb.	.22	—	.23
Penang	lb.	.40	—	.42
Ginger, African	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	—	—	.23
Fancy Bold	lb.	—	—	—
Japan	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cochin lemon	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Mace, Siaw	lb.	.30	—	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.33	—	.34
Batavia	lb.	.24	—	.25
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.15	—	.16
75s-80s	lb.	.18	—	.19
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
White	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04½	—	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	—	.26
Bees, white	lb.	.45	—	.50
South American	lb.	.22	—	.25
African	lb.	.17	—	.20
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.68	—	.70
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	.30	—	.32
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	—	.20
No. 3, Chaiky	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.14
White	lb.	.13	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.19	—	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown.	lb.	.33	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	—	8.50
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	6.00	—	8.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.45	—	.50
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.38	—	.40
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rectified	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.70
Bay	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Crude	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cade	lb.	.75	—	.80
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.70	—	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	—	.09
Japanese, white	lb.	.26	—	.28
Cananga, Native	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Cassia Technical	lb.	.85	—	.90
Lead, Free	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	22.00	—	22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.31	—	.32
Java	lb.	—	—	.80
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Bottles	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	18.00	—	20.00
Croton	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Cumin	lb.	—	—	7.25
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian ..	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.95
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Wood	lb.	.80	—	.90
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ..	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
French	lb.	—	—	1.50
Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	—	5.25
Distilled	lb.	—	—	.80
Linaloe	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	24.00	—	25.00
Artificial	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	—	340.00
Petale	lb.	400.00	—	480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	—	—	2.50
Italian	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	—	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	—	—	4.50
Patchouli	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Peppermint Natural, tins. ..	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Japanese	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Petit Grain, So. America. ..	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
French	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	14.00
Artificial	oz.	3.75	—	3.35

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Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
West Indian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Artificial	lb.	.65	— .70
Savin	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Spearmint	lb.	—	— 5.50
Spruce	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	—	— 8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.33	— .35
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.40	— .45
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	16.50	— 17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	14.00	— 16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 20.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	— 3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

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Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	— .18
Menthol	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	— 42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	lb.	.07	— .08
Orris Root, powd. & gran.....	lb.	.12	— .14
Rice Starch	lb.	.18	— .20
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	— 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Imported	lb.	—	— 2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Free From Chlorine.....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Imported	lb.	—	— 5.00
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	4.25	— 4.50

Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	25.00	— 30.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.50
Citral	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Citronellol	lb.	—	— 13.50
Coumarin	lb.	4.00	— 5.10
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 7.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Eugenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.10
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	—	— 3.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Indol, C. P.	oz.	10.00	— 15.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Imported	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Linalool	lb.	6.75	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 18.00
Menthol	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.35	— .40
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....	lb.	.14½	— .14½
Musk Ambrette	lb.	60.00	— 62.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	25.00	— 27.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Rhodinol	lb.	—	— 20.00
Safrol	lb.	.70	— .72
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.70	— .73
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .65
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....	lb.	—	— 10.00
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OCHRE—90 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Hull; 80 csks., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles
OILS—30 bbls., Cook, Swann & Co., Havre; 285 csks., J. Jellie & Co., Bordeaux; 158 csks., Oelrichs & Co., Bordeaux; 25 bbls., Franco American Agency, Havre; 100 csks., W. Balman, Havre; **Camphor**, 200 drs., Dodge & Olcott, Kobe; **Coconut**, 53 cakes, Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires; **Cod**, 150 csks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 375 csks., Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns; 110 csks., Cook, Swan & Co., St. Johns; 307 csks., Order, St. Johns; **Codliver**, 25 bbls., S. G. McCotter & Co., St. Johns; 25 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co., St. Johns; 200 bbls., Scott & Bowne, Bergen; 25 bbls., Order, Bergen; **Linseed**, 73 bbls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Nut**, 170 csks., Arnold Bros. & Co., Hankow; **Olive**, 150 bbls.,

Order, Genoa; 150 cs., Schroeder Bros., Genoa; 125 pkgs., Ocean Shipping Co., Genoa; 50 bbls., East River National Bank, Genoa; 150 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 500 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 56 bbls., F. Boehm & Co., Leghorn; 500 cs., Central Union Trust Co., Genoa; 20 cs., J. L. Hachtmann, Bordeaux; 150 cs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 2 cs., L. Simons, Smyrna; 25 bbls., Atlantic National Bank, Genoa; 25 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 513 bbls., Order, Genoa; 51 cs., Order, Genoa; 50 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Smyrna; 20 bbls., K. Bedrossian, Smyrna; 30 bbls., Order, Smyrna; 2 cs., Kisbany & Ashe, Smyrna; 4 cs., American Shipping Co., Smyrna; 100 bbls., Order, Patros; 102 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 500 cs., F. Bertoli & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., Order, Genoa; **Rape**, 300 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull
OILS, ESSENTIAL—1 cse., Ganang Bros., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg; 3 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Havre; 23 cs., Dodge & Olcott, London; **Almond**, 33 cs., Alps Drug Co., Naples; **Ole of Rose**, 1 cs., L. Moroskian, Smyrna; **Lemon**, 208 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Messina; **Orange**, 29 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 30 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; **Petit Grain**, 30 cs., National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires
OPIUM—3 cs., Order, Shanghai
POTASSIUM SALTS—78 csks., Peters White & Co., Hamburg; **Alum**, 18 bbls., Superfos & Co., Copenhagen; **Bicarbonate**, 10 kegs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol; **Bromate**, 23 cs., Ohio Exporting & Trading Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 28 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 80 drs., Superfos Co., Copenhagen; 53 drs., National City Bank, Hamburg; 296 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 25 drs., Peters, White & Co., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 30 cs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 60 bbls., Superfos Co., Copenhagen; **Hydrate**, 27 cs., General Commercial Co., Copenhagen; **Prussiate**, 34 bbls., Superfos Co., Copenhagen
ROOTS—7 bgs., R. Hilliers Son & Co., Hamburg; 2 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 3 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; 2 bgs., 1 cse., American Express Co., Hamburg; 9 bls., Order, Hamburg; 47 csks.,

Order, Marseilles; **Gentian**, 27 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., Valencia; **Ipecac**, 12 bls., R. Del Castillo & Co., Valencia; **Licorice**, 362 bls., MacAndrews & Forbes, Barcelona; 457 bls., 3 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; **Musk**, 8 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Orris**, 72 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn
SACCHARIN—12 cs., Irving National Bank, Kobe
SALT—100 bgs., C. F. Rutger & Co., Hamburg; 5 bbls., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 295 bbls., 984 bbls., C. F. Rutger & Co., Hamburg
SALT-Zinc Ammonia, 14 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Antwerp
SANDALWOOD—6 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santos
SEEDS—200 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 250 bgs., Roper & Co., Havre; 5 csks., I. L. Radwaner, Hamburg; 30 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 400 bgs., Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Hamburg; 200 bgs., J. Buffington, Havre; **Caraway**, 100 bls., French & Co., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., J. J. Toledano, Bordeaux; **Castor**, 3,140 bgs., Order, Pernambuco; **Celery**, 200 bls., Bank of America, Bordeaux; **Clover**, 200 bgs., Phila. Seed Co., Havre; 450 bgs., J. Buffington & Co., Havre; 600 bgs., Doughten Seed Co., Havre; 25 csks., Order, Hamburg; 50 bls., Order, Hamburg; 3 bgs., M. Mandell, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Crabbs Reynolds & Taylor Co., Havre; 250 bgs., S. W. Flower & Co., Havre; 250 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; **Coriander**, 375 bls., Order, Bordeaux; **Cumin**, 300 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Havre; **Flaxseed**, 8,150 bgs., W. H. Muller & Co., Rosario; 35,988 bgs., Order, Rosario; 28,705 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 50 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., Rotterdam; 116 bgs., Order, London; **Nigelle**, 25 bls., Archibald & Lewis, Marseilles; **Poppy**, 200 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Knauth Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; **Rape**, 70 bls., H. B. Eppstein & Bro., Rotterdam; 250 bgs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; **Sesame**, 130 bgs., Order, Hamburg
SHELLAC—400 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 176 cs., British Bank of West Africa, London
SOAP—3 cs., Glebeas Importing Co., London; 205 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux; 4 cs.,

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A. Bourjois, Rotterdam; 684 cs., Lunham & Moore, Buenos Aires; 200 bxs., L. Nunes, Leghorn; 300 bxs., National City Bank, Leghorn; 6 cs., F. R. Arnold, London

SODIUM SALTS—Fluoride, 76 bbls., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Hydrosulphite**, 2 kegs, Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 40 kegs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Liverpool; **Nitrite**, 34 csks., C. Tennant & Sons Co., Brevik; **Nitrate**, 10,973 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Mejillones; 22,537 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Iquique; **Prussiate**, 11 csks., Order, London; **Silicofluoride**, 100 bgs., Superfos & Co., Copenhagen; **Tartrate**, 20 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., London

SPICES—Cassia, 440 bgs., Battery Park National Bank, Rotterdam; 95 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; **Ginger**, 50 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston; 50 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Port Antonio; 37 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay; **Mace**, 50 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 44 cs., Amer-

ican Bluefriesveem, Inc., Rotterdam; 128 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Nutmegs**, 20 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 60 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; **Pepper**, 247 bgs., R. Moolhausen, Cartagena; 50 bgs., Consol Tea Co., Cartagena; 232 bgs., Lazard Freres, London; 442 bgs., Order, London; 369 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Trieste; 300 bgs., Order, Singapore; 448 bgs., American Trading Co., Kobe; 200 bgs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 367 bgs., Order, Singapore

SUMAC—182 bgs., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Palermo; 140 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo

TALC—200 csks., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 500 csks., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa

TARTAR—Cream, 50 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg

UMBER—Burnt, 1,382 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Larnaca, Cyprus

VERMILION—1 cse., Import Chemical Co., London

WAX—7 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; **Ceresine**, 130 bgs., Superfos Co., Copenhagen; 20 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Mineral**, 11 bgs., Order, London; **Vegetable**, 400 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Osaka; 100 cs., Irving National Bank, Osaka

WINE—Medicinal, 100 csks., G. Maronna, Trieste; 100 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 12 pkgs., E. St. Laurent, Cadiz; 100 cs., Irving National Bank, Cadiz; 620 pkgs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz; 60 pkgs., J. Garneaw & Co., Cadiz; 2 bbls., Order, Palermo; 200 cs., Mossbacker & Co., Havre; 15 bbls., Carmel Wine Co., Alexandria; 360 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas & Co., Bordeaux; 200 cs., E. La Montague & Sons, Bordeaux; 460 cs., J. Wile & Sons Co., Bordeaux

ZINC—Chloride, 126 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Resinate**, 10 csks., Red Hand Compo Co., London; **Sulfide**, 1 csk., C. A. Sykes & Co., London

NEW DEADLY POISON GAS

Washington, April 5.—The Chemical Warfare Service announces the discovery of a liquid gas poison so strong that three drops will kill by contact with the flesh. The statement says:

"One plane carrying two tons of the liquid could cover an area 100 feet wide by seven miles long and could deposit enough material to kill every man in that area by action on his skin. If those on the ground outside such area were not protected by gas masks the fatalities would extend for considerable distances. It would be entirely possible for this country to manufacture several thousand tons of material a day provided the necessary plants had been built. The quantity is limited in practice by the amount of electric power that is available, but the power resources of this country are very large.

"Electric power is necessary for making chlorine, which is a sort of basis for poison gases. This country as well as many others has unlimited supply of the necessary raw materials for substances like the new poison gas-liquid.

"If Germany had had 4,000 tons of this substance and 300 or 400 airplanes equipped to distribute it properly, the entire American first army could have been annihilated in ten or twelve hours. This army consisted of 1,250,000 men during the Argonne offensive in the late war, and occupied an area about forty kilometers long by twenty kilometers wide."

The Chemical Warfare Service is now studying defensive measures against its own discovery, in case the secret should be discovered by an enemy of the United States.

Business failures in the United States during the first quarter of this year show a decided increase over those of the first quarter of 1920. Suspensions for the first three months of this year totaled 4,879, with liabilities amounting to \$178,580,989. In the final quarter of 1920, failures numbered 3,498 and liabilities \$128,544,334. In the first quarter of 1920 liabilities from 1,627 failures amounted to \$29,702,490, according to R. G. Dun & Co.

The nitroglycerine plant of Eastern Glycerine Company, located four miles west of Bowling Green, Ky., was destroyed by explosion on April 4. The cause has not been determined. Reports vary as to amount of nitroglycerin in the factory, but it is believed that from 300 to 500 quarts exploded.

The seven dyestuff companies, forming the German Aniline Trust, intend to considerably increase their share capital, consisting until now of 754,000,000 marks common and 301,000,000 marks preferred shares. The seven firms are the members of the famous "I. G." comprising all the important dyestuff producers in Germany.

New Incorporations

International Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$10,000,000. C. J. Keck, William H. Mayhar, H. L. Ellis, Jr., New York.

Therapeutic Research Laboratories, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$2,500,000. C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

Nivel Beauty Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. To make cosmetics. L. Hirschfeld, W. S. Berres, B. Levin, 740 Sutter ave., Brooklyn.

Moser & Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. C. E. Moser, R. F. Thomas, A. D. Emil, 1168 53rd st., Brooklyn.

Euco Chemical Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., capital \$25,000. C. L. Pack, G. L. Corliss, W. W. Britt, Tonawanda.

Douglass Drug and Chemical Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. C. J. Dunne, G. F. Herrity, D. D. Douglass, 187 Logan st., Brooklyn.

Dulton Co., New York, capital \$10,000. Drugs. M. L. Lasky, S. A. Lowenstein, S. B. Lilichstern, 280 Broadway.

Thomas A. Dillman Wholesale Drug and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. C. V. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del., representing a trust company.

Charles E. Lester's Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To make chemicals. D. Rieser, E. S. Bachrach, W. Strauss; Attorney H. Hoffheimer, 35 Nassau st., New York.

A. Lusskin, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemists and druggists. A. Lusskin, I. Miller, I. H. Kessler; attorney H. A. Harkavy, 299 Broadway, New York.

Aubrey Sisters Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. Toilet preparations. J. M. Frere, J. A. Frere, M. A. Alexander, Wilmington, Del.

Physicians Drug Manufacturing Association, Dover, Del., capital \$75,000. Benjamin H. Katz, Maurice L. Slutskin, Solomon J. Mann, Springfield, Mass.

Chemical Products Co. of New Jersey, Newark, N. J., capital \$1,000,000. George A. Soden, Alfred Gable, Newark; S. Ellsworth White, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Leo Dreyfus Co., Manhattan, capital \$250,000. Drugs. L. Dreyfus, S. D. Kessler, J. Herron, Jr., attorney, R. Seelay, 51 Chambers st., New York.

Mid-West Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Chemists, Albert B. Smith, Chicago; Edgar M. Williams, Akron, O.; L. J. Rothenbecker, Cleveland, O.

The American Pine Products Refining Co., Salisbury, Md., capital \$250,000. To manufacture refined oils. H. D. Elliott, Salisbury; B. A. Deal, Jr., Nashville, Ga.; and H. F. Hogeboom, Savannah, Ga.

The Franklin Drug & Chemical Co., 227 West Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals. Benjamin and John Begal.

The Richardson Specialties Co., Napoleon, Mich., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemical products. Joseph M. Richardson, Napoleon; Charles W. Chapman and Adam L. Gloor, 439 Henry street, Detroit, Mich.

The Amylac Co., 208 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000. To manufacture glues, pastes, etc. Paul Kreismann, Rac and Austin H. Woods.

ST. LOUIS' LARGEST TAX PAYER

St. Louis, April 5.—Among the largest individual returns made to the City Assessor, on last year's valuations, were those made by Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, \$535,730; Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., \$153,590; and John F. Queeny, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, \$12,350. Mr. Mallinckrodt's return makes him the largest individual tax payer in St. Louis. Among the returns made on estates were those upon the estates of E. H. Larkin, \$110,520, and J. T. Milliken, \$321,220.

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EGYPT'S DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS

Imports of chemicals into Egypt for the first eight months of 1919 and 1920 were valued at \$2,493,400 and \$7,257,100 respectively, according to Consul Lester Maynard of Alexandria. Values are converted at the normal rate of exchange (20.23 piasters to the dollar), although the present rate is in the neighborhood of 29 piasters to the dollar, fluctuation following with but little variation the pound sterling.

Article	Jan.-Aug., 1919		Jan.-Aug., 1920	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Potassium and sodium bichromate	pounds. 121,600	\$47,300	453,800	\$179,700
Nitrate of soda	tons. 16,800	2,097,900	55,500	6,590,900
Salammoniac	pounds. 331,100	52,600	444,200	71,100
Zinc oxide	do. 316,900	68,800	887,000	125,900
Caustic soda	tons. 1,300	175,200	1,500	230,500
Soda crystal and soda ash	do. 600	34,500	70	3,900
Glue	pounds. 64,500	16,800	197,400	55,100

Total 2,493,400 7,257,100

With the exception of zinc oxide, which is largely imported from Belgium, the United Kingdom supplies all but a small percentage of these products. The only item supplied in appreciable quantities by the United States was caustic soda, of which some 33 tons, valued at approximately \$52,300, were received. Imports of nitrate of soda were considerably above normal, due to the fact that insufficient quantities were available during the war.

A list of the principal dealers in heavy chemicals, fertilizers, etc., as well as of commission merchants in Egypt, may be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. NE-14007.

GRAPHITE PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Washington, D. C., April 6.—The quantity of domestic flake and amorphous graphite sold by producers in the United States in 1920 amounted to 9,510 short tons, an increase of 28 per cent over the quantity sold in 1919. The value of the graphite sold in 1920 was about \$626,201, as compared with \$778,857 in 1919. These figures are based on reports made by producers to the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Operators in Colorado, Nevada, and Rhode Island reported sales of 4,694 short tons of amorphous graphite in 1920 at an average price of \$10.60 a ton. This was \$3.52 per ton less than the average price in 1919.

Wholesale liquor dealers of San Francisco, who have virtually all the stocks of whiskey that are available here, are being accused by druggists of profiteering. About a month ago the local prohibition director received word from Washington to make an inventory of all stocks of liquors in the hands of dealers and to release none from bond in the meantime. This inventory is about completed, since stocks are light, and wholesale and retail druggists have practically none left. The wholesale dealers know this and are advancing prices.

Business Brevities

Advices state that the Czechoslovakia Government had sanctioned exports of radium preparations by the Joachimsthal factories.

The Union of Producers and Consumers for the Development in France of Synthetic Chemicals, etc., has been officially appointed to distribute the German reparation chemicals. The Union states that the Germans are extremely active and that their output (of which the Allies take 25 per cent) is enormous, exceeding what was estimated.

A deposit of cinnabar has been discovered in Chili in the district Agnas Blancas, not far from Antofagasta. Concessions have been granted and mining engineers are on the ground. The deposit is conveniently located and should be of considerable extent, but results so far obtained have been jealously guarded.

An announcement has been made by the Directorate of the H. J. Sloman Saltpeter Co. in Hamburg, Germany, that the company intends to sell its overseas interests to a syndicate. The decision on this scheme is to be arrived at by an extraordinary general meeting in the near future. The proposed sale price is 16,320,000 marks.

Prof. J. H. Hildebrand, of the chemistry department of the University of California, has announced that some student of the University who will receive a doctor's degree in May is eligible to a three-year professorship of leather chemistry and technology in Hokkaido Imperial University at Sapporo, Japan. The present professorship will be vacated by Dr. Lloyd Balderston in May. The place pays \$3,920 annually for three years, with expenses of transportation.

The graphite mines of the Island of Madagascar are beginning to assume greater importance. It is only within a few years that the production of these mines has been sufficient to compel attention, being only 86 tons in 1907. By 1917, however, it had reached 35,000 tons and at present the production is much greater, although definite figures are not available. The exploitation of these deposits is facilitated by the fact that the workings are open and the number of mines has increased from two in 1908 to 3,775 in 1918. The total extent of the deposits is estimated at a minimum of 100,000,000 tons. The graphite, after the first treatment which consists of crushing and washing has a purity of about 85 per cent and after further purification for the removal of quartz and mica which is done electrically, it is entirely suitable not only for pencils, but especially for the manufacture of crucibles and lubricants.

Copper Sulphate

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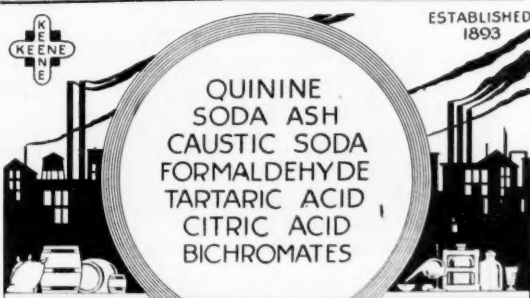
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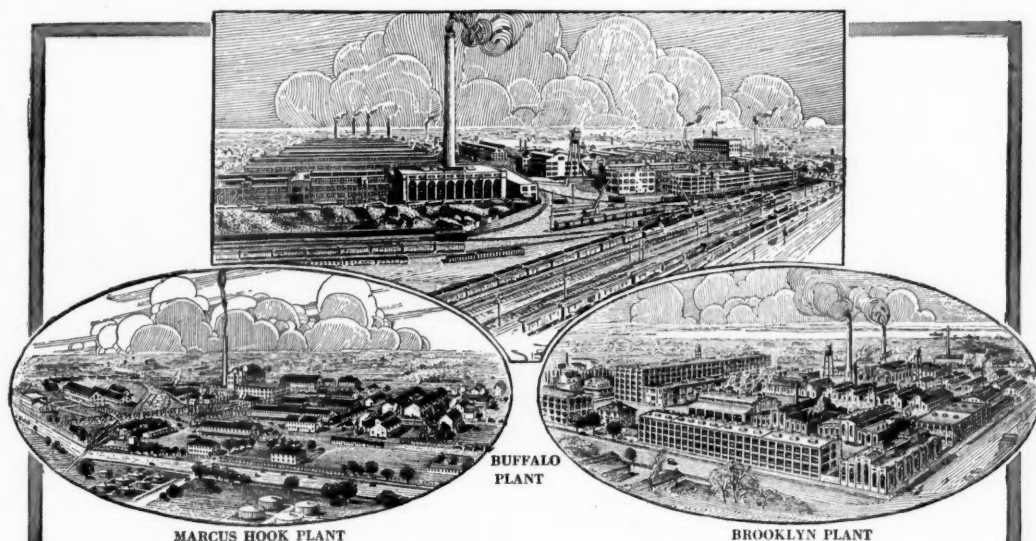
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